

\* CALIFORNIA \*

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SERIES.

SPELLER



SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.



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*CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.*

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# SPELLER

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
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## PREFACE.

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Although some teachers, and good ones, too, are of the opinion that the spelling book is not a necessary adjunct of our common school education, it is still true that a great number of educators, as well as parents, regard it as not only important, but indispensable.

Among those who advocate the use of a Speller, there is also a diversity of opinion as to the best method of teaching spelling, some believing that the best spellers are made by oral practice alone; others, that by uniting oral and written exercises with practice in word-using, the greatest improvement can be attained. Upon the latter theory this book has been prepared, and it is hoped that it may secure the object sought, viz.: to place in the hands of the children of this State a book which shall enable them to gain, not only a practical knowledge of correct spelling, but also to acquire a generous vocabulary, and render it available in the ready and proper expression of their ideas.

Classification of words with reference to the elementary vowel sounds and their equivalents used in spelling them, has been made a leading feature; and difficult consonant combinations representing similar sounds have been grouped together. An endeavor has been made to grade the work in accordance with the progress of the pupils.

*Homonyms* have received special attention as being among the most important words in the language, and, from their similarity of sound, most likely to be misspelled or misapplied. In that portion pertaining to the "Grammar School Course," much care has been bestowed on the treatment of synonyms, word-analysis, and derivation, although they are subjects that can not be adequately treated in the space available.

Quotations from our best authors have been used to illustrate the use of words found in the spelling lists, believing that the use of forms of speech which bear the seal of approval by our best literary authorities can not fail to elevate the taste of pupils, and improve their habit of expression, and, further, to arouse in them a desire to read the complete works whose fragments have been laid before them in the Speller.



That the pupil should learn to use the dictionary freely and intelligently, hardly admits of discussion, and yet comparatively few, even of adults, have ever learned to use it rightly. Exercises are given which render it necessary for the pupil to consult it and learn to use it both for defining and pronunciation. To facilitate this, the system of diacritical marks and the spelling adopted by Webster have been followed.



## TO THE TEACHER.

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It is necessary to arrange lessons in arbitrary divisions in order to secure symmetry and economy of space, but much must be left to the judgment of the teacher, since the capabilities of pupils and of classes differ so widely.

It is believed that the arrangement of illustrative sentences upon the page opposite the lists of words will commend itself.

The sentences selected give many hints for profitable conversations which may be held on different subjects, such as *authors, figures of speech, poems, history, plants, and animals*, etc., and it is needless to say that the lessons can be extended indefinitely in exercises in defining, word-using, and forming derivatives.

It is believed, also, that some value will be found in the first thirteen lessons, in the arrangement of words of similar sound. It will be seen that by studying these lessons across the page as well as down, the pupil will receive the value of an arrangement based on an analogy of both vowel and consonant combinations.

Pupils learn mainly *by what they do for themselves, and through their own efforts*. Therefore, much work is given, to be performed by the pupils themselves.

Not many rules of spelling are given—those only which govern the largest classes of words, and to which exceptions are few. To many rules so many exceptions occur, that it is easier and less confusing for the pupil to learn each word separately than it is to discriminate between the classes.

Care has been taken that when different combinations of letters (as *cy* and *sy*, *sion* and *tion*, *er* and *or*) have the same sound, the words in which they occur are so distributed through the lesson that the pupil must learn the form of each word from its appearance rather than from its connection.

The subject of syllabication is one on which teachers are widely divided, many claiming that the pupil should be taught in oral spelling to divide the word into syllables, pronouncing each syllable as soon as spelled; others, that simple pronunciation of the letters in their sequence is all that is necessary, and still others advocating that a slight pause should be made at the end of each syllable. The advocates of the first theory consider it to be not only an aid to the child in oral spelling, but that by this method he learns almost instinctively to divide a word of several syllables, seen for the first time, into its proper



parts, and that it is therefore an aid in reading matter not previously studied, and in recognizing at sight analogous combinations in syllables. It is a significant fact that all the best spelling books have at least a large proportion of the words so divided, in deference, as some of them state, to the expressed desire of a large number of teachers.

Recognizing the fact that each teacher will follow his own opinion in his practice, the words in the lessons are divided into their syllables, which enables teachers who favor that method to use it in their work, while it does not prevent those who hold the opposite opinion from ignoring the division. In *writing* the lessons, however, it is obvious that each word should be written as a whole, except in the lessons for syllabication.

A good variation of the usual programme is, that one or more of the class should be sent to the blackboard to write the lesson, and that the remainder of the class, their own exercises being finished, should criticise and correct the blackboard work.

Pupils should be required to keep a list of words which they have misspelled, and to rewrite them frequently, both in sentences and separately, until they have learned to spell them correctly.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

<b>A. B.</b> Bachelor of Arts.	<b>J. P.</b> Justice of the Peace.
<b>Adj.</b> Adjective.	<b>Jr.</b> Junior.
<b>Adv.</b> Adverb.	<b>Lat.</b> Latitude.
<b>A. M.</b> Master of Arts.	<b>LL. D.</b> Doctor of Laws.
<b>Anon.</b> Anonymous.	<b>Lon.</b> Longitude.
<b>Bp.</b> Bishop.	<b>M. D.</b> Doctor of Medicine.
<b>Bro.</b> Brother.	<b>M. E.</b> Methodist Episcopal.
<b>Bros.</b> Brothers.	<b>MSS.</b> Manuscripts.
<b>C.</b> A hundred.	<b>Mt.</b> Mount.
<b>C. E.</b> Civil Engineer.	<b>N. B.</b> Take notice; New Brunswick.
<b>Ch. or Chap.</b> Chapter.	<b>Nem. con.</b> No one opposing.
<b>C./o.</b> In care of.	<b>N. F.</b> New Foundland.
<b>C. O. D.</b> Cash on delivery.	<b>N. O.</b> New Orleans.
<b>Cwt.</b> Hundredweight.	<b>Obs.</b> Obsolete.
<b>Cyc.</b> Cyclopedia.	<b>Pop.</b> Population.
<b>D. D.</b> Doctor of Divinity.	<b>pp.</b> Pages.
<b>Dept.</b> Department.	<b>Prof.</b> Professor.
<b>Dr.</b> Doctor.	<b>Pro tem.</b> For the time.
<b>D. V.</b> ( <i>Deo volente</i> ), God willing.	<b>P. S.</b> Postscript.
<b>Ed.</b> Editor.	<b>Q. C.</b> Queen's Counsel.
<b>e. g.</b> For example.	<b>q. v.</b> Which see.
<b>E. M.</b> Mining Engineer.	<b>R. A.</b> Royal Academy.
<b>et al.</b> And others.	<b>Rev.</b> Reverend.
<b>Etc., &amp;c.</b> And so forth.	<b>R. R.</b> Railroad.
<b>F. A. M.</b> Free and Accepted Masons.	<b>Rt. Hon.</b> Right Honorable.
<b>F. R. S.</b> Fellow of the Royal Society.	<b>Rt. Rev.</b> Right Reverend.
<b>gtt.</b> Drops.	<b>Sec.</b> Secretary.
<b>H. M. S.</b> Her Majesty's ship.	<b>ss.</b> To wit.
<b>H. R. H.</b> His Royal Highness.	<b>SS.</b> Saints.
<b>Ibid.</b> The same.	<b>St.</b> Saint.
<b>i. e.</b> That is.	<b>U. S. A.</b> United States Army.
<b>I. H. S.</b> Jesus, Savior of men.	<b>U. S. A.</b> United States of America.
<b>Incog.</b> Unknown.	<b>U. S. N.</b> United States Navy.
<b>I. O. O. F.</b> Independent Order of Odd Fellows.	<b>U. S. S.</b> United States steamer.
<b>Jno.</b> John.	<b>Viz.</b> Namely.
	<b>Vs.</b> Against.



# PHONIC MARKINGS.

## VOWEL MARKINGS.

Breve (˘)—băg, bĕg, bĭg, bŏg, bŭg, hŷmn, fŏot.

Macron (—)—plāy, mē, gre<sub>y</sub>, bīte, ōld, cūre, m<sub>y</sub>, schōol.

Circumflex (ˆ)—hâir, thêre, fôr, cûrl.

Dot (·)—âsk, whăt, dŏne, wŏlf, push.

Dots (· ·)—fär, făll, machĭne, dŏ, rŭde.

Tilde (˜)—hēr, dĭrt.

What vowels may be marked with a macron? With a breve? A circumflex? A dot? Dots? A tilde? Write and mark an example of each in some word and pronounce the word.

## EQUIVALENT VOWEL SOUNDS.

a=ô	aught, ought.	ŷ=ĭ	hŷmn, hĭm.
a=ö	whăt, wŏt, hŏt.	ĩ=ē	fĭr, hēr.
ê=â	hêir, âir.	o=u=ōo	dŏ, rŭde, rōod.
e=ā	vein, vāin.	o=u=öo	wŏlf, pull, wŏol.
ĩ=ē	pĭque, pēak.	ow=ou	fowl, foul.
ô=ũ	dŏne, dŭn.	oy=oi	toy, toil.
ȳ=ī	mȳ, mīne.		

## CONSONANT MARKINGS AND EQUIVALENTS.

ç=s	çede, seed.	ş=z	raşe, raze.
c=k	can, kan.	x=ks	rix, ricks.
ġ=j	ġelly, jelly.	x=gş	ex act, begş.
n=ng	sĭnk, sing.	çh=sh	çhampoo, shampoo.
qu=kw	quill.	ch=k	chiloliter, kiloliter.
ph=f	caliph, calif.	th	this, that.
ph=v	Stephen.	ġ	ġet, ġave.



# CALIFORNIA SPELLER.

## *Lesson 1.*

ā (a long), as in fāte.

[Study down the columns, then from left to right.]

rage	<i>rage</i>	cage	<i>cage</i>
sale	<i>sale</i>	stale	<i>stale</i>
name	<i>name</i>	same	<i>same</i>
race	<i>race</i>	place	<i>place</i>
gate	<i>gate</i>	plate	<i>plate</i>
lade	<i>lade</i>	blade	<i>blade</i>
tape	<i>tape</i>	cape	<i>cape</i>
gaze	<i>gaze</i>	haze	<i>haze</i>
take	<i>take</i>	cake	<i>cake</i>

*Take away the cake.*

*Name and fame will die.*

*You did not shut the gate.*

**General Directions.** Question the pupils at each recitation as to the meaning of the words in the lesson. Encourage them to give definitions in their own words.



*Lesson 2.*

ē (e long), as in mē.

eve	<i>eve</i>	she	<i>she</i>
here	<i>here</i>	mere	<i>mere</i>
sere	<i>sere</i>	sphere	<i>sphere</i>
cede	<i>cede</i>	mete	<i>mete</i>
scheme	<i>scheme</i>	theme	<i>theme</i>
scene	<i>scene</i>	these	<i>these</i>

*From morn till dewy eve.*

*The scene lay fair before us.*

*Such theme will wake the harp.*

*Mete out justice to all.*

*\_\_\_\_\_ walks a queen.*

*Upon this earthly \_\_\_\_\_ we stand.*

*\_\_\_\_\_ are sweet roses.*

*He was a \_\_\_\_\_ shadow.*

[Let pupils fill the blanks from words in the lesson.]



*Lesson 3.*

ī (i long), as in fīne.

rise	<i>rise</i>	wise	<i>wise</i>
ripe*	<i>ripe</i>	wipe*	<i>wipe</i>
sign	<i>sign</i>	vine	<i>vine</i>
mild	<i>mild</i>	wild	<i>wild</i>
dime	<i>dime</i>	time	<i>time</i>
tide	<i>tide</i>	ride	<i>ride</i>
mine	<i>mine</i>	line	<i>line</i>
kind*	<i>kind</i>	mind	<i>mind</i>
twice*	<i>twice</i>	splice	<i>splice</i>

*Can you splice a rope?**Sweetly the wild birds sing.**Time and tide wait for no man.**You must rise at break of day.**Children, hasten to be wise.*

[In this and the five following lessons, require pupils to construct sentences, using in each, one or more words marked with a \*.]



*Lesson 4.*

ō (o long), as in tōne.

dome	<i>dome</i>	home	<i>home</i>
mope	<i>mope</i>	rope*	<i>rope</i>
rove	<i>rove</i>	wove	<i>wove</i>
rose	<i>rose</i>	doze	<i>doze</i>
colt*	<i>colt</i>	jolt	<i>jolt</i>
worn	<i>worn</i>	torn*	<i>torn</i>
probe	<i>probe</i>	globe	<i>globe</i>
smoke*	<i>smoke</i>	stroke	<i>stroke</i>
score	<i>score</i>	sword	<i>sword</i>

*The dome rose grandly.**'Tis home where'er the heart is.**She wove a wreath of roses.**The pen is mightier than the sword.**A doctor probed the wound.**What is a globe?*

[Excite emulation in the formation of good sentences from words  
marked with a \*.]



*Lesson 5.**ū (u long), as in ūse.*

mute	<i>mute</i>	lute	<i>lute</i>
tube	<i>tube</i>	cube	<i>cube</i>
cure*	<i>cure</i>	pure*	<i>pure</i>
fuse	<i>fuse</i>	muse	<i>muse</i>
flume	<i>flume</i>	plume*	<i>plume</i>
duke	<i>duke</i>	fluke	<i>fluke</i>
tune*	<i>tune</i>	dune	<i>dune</i>
dupe	<i>dupe</i>	mule	<i>mule</i>
lure	<i>lure</i>	huge	<i>huge</i>

*How many sides has a cube?  
 I love beside the sea to muse.  
 Take care! The fuse is burning.  
 How sweet at eve the lover's lute  
 Chimes when the groves are still  
 and mute.*

[Call attention of pupils to the lengthening power of final e; as, tūb—tūbe.]



*Lesson 6.*

ā (a long), as in fāte.

[Call attention to the silent letters.]

drake	<i>drake</i>	snake*	<i>snake</i>
crate	<i>crate</i>	grate	<i>grate</i>
grape*	<i>grape</i>	scrape	<i>scrape</i>
paste	<i>paste</i>	chaste	<i>chaste</i>
range	<i>range</i>	strange	<i>strange</i>
plague*	<i>plague</i>	vague	<i>vague</i>
lathe	<i>lathe</i>	swathe	<i>swathe</i>
haste	<i>haste</i>	taste*	<i>taste</i>
phrase	<i>phrase</i>	quake	<i>quake</i>

*The chaste moon looks down.*

*The earth shall quake.*

*Come! Turn the lathe.*

*Oh haste! crimson morning.*

*Write the phrase nicely.*

*See the berries in the crate.*

[Instruct pupils in punctuation and the proper use of capitals.]



*Lesson 7.*

ī (i long), as in fīne.

strife	<i>strife</i>	knife*	<i>knife</i>
chime	<i>chime</i>	crime	<i>crime</i>
thine	<i>thine</i>	whine*	<i>whine</i>
spike	<i>spike</i>	strike	<i>strike</i>
quire	<i>quire</i>	squire	<i>squire</i>
blithe	<i>blithe</i>	writhe	<i>writhe</i>
climb*	<i>climb</i>	prime	<i>prime</i>
high*	<i>high</i>	sigh	<i>sigh</i>
nigh	<i>nigh</i>	thigh	<i>thigh</i>

*The chime of bells sounds clear.  
Strike! for your altars and your fires.  
He wasted many a quire.  
It is prime fun to skate.  
He gave a sigh as I drew nigh.  
See the boy writhe in pain.*

[Watch carefully, and correct all incorrect language in sentences made by the pupils. Guide them to the use of choicer expression.]



*Lesson 8.*

ō (o long), as in tōne.

grove	<i>grove</i>	drove*	<i>drove</i>
wrote	<i>wrote</i>	quote	<i>quote</i>
chose*	<i>chose</i>	those	<i>those</i>
knoll	<i>knoll</i>	stroll*	<i>stroll</i>
shorn	<i>shorn</i>	borne	<i>borne</i>
rogue	<i>rogue</i>	brogue	<i>brogue</i>
gross	<i>gross</i>	ghost	<i>ghost</i>
stove*	<i>stove</i>	strove	<i>strove</i>
whole	<i>whole</i>	forge	<i>forge</i>

*The groves were God's first temples.  
 'Tis not the whole of life to live.  
 I have borne greater wrongs.  
 A gross mistake was made.  
 On yonder knoll he stands.  
 We often quote what others wrote.*

[Call attention to rhyming words.]



*Lesson 9.*

ă (a short), as inăt.

plan	bran	fan'cy	pan'try
wax	flax*	ax is*	ax le
flat	chat	spat ter	scat ter*
glad	shad	pad dle	sad dle
land*	sand	can dle	hand le
cash	sash*	ash es	flash es
sang	gang	man go	an gry
bank	sank	an kle	rank le
fact	tact	tract	act ing
drab	scab	hab it*	rab bit*
camp	damp	pam per	scam per*
swam	clam	clam ber	bram ble

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

The morning stars sang together.

Tact wins the heart.

Fact and fancy often differ widely.

The mango grows in hot countries.

Parents should not pamper children.

Let not anger rankle in your heart.

[Write these sentences, filling the blanks from words marked with a \*.]

A bad —— is more easily learned than broken.

What is the earth's ——?

—— is the plant from which linen is made.

Shut the window or the —— will fall.

The —— ——s away from the dog.

The farmer ——s seed on his ——.



*Lesson 10.*

ě (e short), as in mět.

self	pelf	elf'ish	bel'fry
felt	melt*	shel ter	swelt er
bend*	mend	fend er	ren der
lent	sent	plen ty	twen ty
best*	rest	fes ter	ves per
next*	text	dex ter	sex ton
held	weld	sel dom	eld er
keg	leg	beg gar	leg gin
kept	wept	skep tic	scep ter
mesh	fresh	flesh y	thresh old
bench*	trench	wrench	stench
spell*	shell	wel fare	wel come

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

The preacher read his text.

Can the blacksmith weld the steel?

The sexton tolls the vesper bell.

The king's scepter was set with jewels.

We stand on the threshold of death.

The traveler swelters in the sun.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a \*.]

The warm sun ——s the snow.

The old man sat down on the ——.

Can you —— all the words in this lesson?

Who will be the —— speller?

Try to do better —— time.

You must make your wishes —— to duty.



*Lesson 11.*

ĩ (i short), as in it.

link	✓mink	twink/le*	sprink/le
hint	tint	print er	splin ter
give	live	riv er *	quiv er
lisp	wisp	whis per	sis ter
rift	gift	fif ty	stiff en
rich*	itch	kitch en	pitch er
thin	chin	din ner	win ter
grit	quit	bit ter	twit ter*
slim	swim	nim ble	thim ble
trick	quick	crick et	thick et
cling	swing*	king dom	ring let
since	rinse*	in sect	tin sel

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

With one blue rift of sky between.

The last link is broken that bound me to thee.

There's not a tint that paints the rose.

He saw six slick, slim saplings sailing down the stream.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

The placid water quivers in the sun.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a \*.]

We will —— the clothes in clear water.

I flow to join the brimming ——.

—— me high, and —— me low.

The —— man is not always the happiest.

The blue birds —— on the old oak tree.

——, ——, little star.



*Lesson 12.*

ö (o short), as in nôt.

fond	pond	yon'der	con'duct*
stop	chop	pop lar*	prop er*
shot	spot	tot ter	rot ten*
lock	rock	pock et	rock et
hog	frog	prog ress	hogs head
drop	shop	cop per	stop per
moss	toss	blos som*	pros pect
knob	throb	rob ber	lob ster*
cost	lost	hos tile*	hos tage
blot	plot	bot tle	cot tage
rod	plod	mod est	mod ern
Tom	from	com ma	com mon

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

Do you know where to place a comma?

Modern progress has been very rapid.

Pythias was a hostage for Damon.

The old man totters to the grave.

The plowman homeward plods his weary way.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a \*.]

The —— Indians killed the settler's wife.

Strive by —— —— to win your own approval.

Spring hangs her infant ——s on the trees.

The —— tree was —— at the core.

Where does the —— live?

[Ask pupils to write a composition or story, using as many words of this lesson as they can.]



*Lesson 13.*

ŭ (u short), as in ŭp.

duck*	tuck	buck'et	buck'le
bluff	snuff	ruf fle	muf fin
slug	snug*	rug ged	*slug gard
pluck*	struck*	chuck le	buck skin*
brush	*crush	ush er	*blush ing
dumb	numb	tum ble	*crum ble
stump	plump*	bum per	dump ling
scrub	shrub	rub ber*	bub ble
stuff	gruff*	scuf fle*	shuf fle
drum	chum*	*hum ble	grum ble*
club*	chub	stub ble*	blub ber
spun	shun*	blun der*	thun der*

[Fill these blanks from words marked on the right side with a \*.]

A —— man with a —— suit and a —— coat over it went out to hunt ——s. He took his —— with him. A —— storm came up while they were in a —— field, and they ran into a —— corner. They got into a —— over a plump ——, and one of them was —— on the head with a ——, but he did not ——, for he knew it was a ——.

It is always better to —— a quarrel. —— is often best shown by avoiding one.

[Fill these blanks from words marked on the left side with a \*.]

Be it ever so ——, there 's no place like home.

Go to the ant, thou ——. Consider her ways and be wise.

Truth ——ed to earth will rise again.

The walls of the castle will —— away.

The skies yet —— with departing light.



*Lesson 14—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound. (Homonyms.)

ā=āi, āy, eā, ei, ey.

A	ale, malt liquor. ail, to be sick.	E	gate, an entrance. gait, manner of walking.
B	ate, did eat. eight, twice four.	F	made, formed. maid, a young woman.
C	able, having power. Abel, a name.	G	mane of a horse. main, principal.
D	bale, a package. bail, security.	H	male, sex. mail, letters, etc.; armor.

*Lesson 15—Oral.*

A	great, large. grate for a fire.	E	waste, to destroy; a desert. waist, part of the body.
B	pane of glass. pain, suffering.	F	sale, a selling. sail of a ship.
C	pale, wanting color. pail for water.	G	strait, narrow. straight, direct.
D	pray, to ask for. prey, spoil.	H	tale, a story. tail of a horse.

*Lesson 16—Oral.*

A	brake, for wheels; a fern; a thicket. break, to part by force.	E	rain, water from clouds. rein, part of a bridle. reign, to rule.
B	daze, to confuse. days, plural of day.	F	wait, to stay. weight, heaviness.
C	lade, to load. laid, placed.	G	way, a path; a method. weigh, to find the weight.
D	wade in the water. weighed, did weigh.	H	wave of the ocean. waive, to set aside.



*Lesson 14—Written.*

[Copy these sentences. Fill the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson.]

Shall there be no more cakes and (A)?—*Shakespeare*. Age and want sit smiling at the (E).—*Pope*. Quick was the little (F)'s reply. Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her (E), her voice.—*Shakespeare*. They (B) in all (B) apples. A breath can make them, as a breath has (F).—*Goldsmith*. The war-horse shakes his (G). Spoil, like (D)s unopened to the sun.—*Young*. (H) and female created He them.—*Bible*. Cain murdered (C). What (A)s the man? Most men take care of the (G) chance. He gave (D).

*Lesson 15—Written.*

When (B) and anguish wring the brow.—*Scott*. Old Ocean's gray and melancholy (E).—*Bryant*. White as a white (F) on a dusky sea.—*Byron*. Kate, like the hazel twig, is (G) and slender. (C) or red? Nay, very (C).—*Shakespeare*. These little things are (A) to little man.—*Goldsmith*. Children like fairy (H)s. Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a (D).—*Goldsmith*. The (B) fell into the (C). He bought a (A) at the (F). He (F)ed through the (G).

*Lesson 16—Written.*

The captive bending with the (F) of bonds.—*Glover*. Oh, stretch thy (E), fair peace.—*Pope*. Hither, hither wend your (G).—*Drake*. I (H) my right as king.—*Waller*. Where billows never (A).—*Garth*. Why do you (D) in the brook, little maid?—*Anon*. His fear seemed to (B) him. (H) succeeding (H) they go.—*Dyer*. He (F)ed six (B) before he could (C) the ship. (F) until I (G) this. It (D) a ton. The (E) being broken, the horse ran away. Softly on my eyelids (C).—*Milton*. He sends His (E).



*Lesson 17—Oral.*

ă (a short), as inăt.

gash*	brad	adz	dash
rash	crag	wrap*	grand
clan	snag	chap	clash
dram	stag	lash	drank
lamb*	clap	drag*	stand*

*Lesson 18—Oral.*

jamb	scan	trap*	cramp
hank	smash*	than	scamp
crab	bade	pack	tramp*
slab	rang	sham	scant
mash	hack	tack*	strap*

*Lesson 19—Oral.*

clar'et	gar'ret	sal'ver	stag'ger
mat in	scant y*	chap ter	tas sel*
shag gy	ac rid	pat tern	cab in*
dap ple	jack et*	sand wich	gath er*
ar id	cav ern	shat ter	blad der

*Lesson 20—Oral.*

rat/tle*	fam'ish	ran'sack	dan'gle
ram ble	ban ter	tar ry	bat ter
sam ple	lath er	plan et	asp en
sat in	rap id	las so	ar row*
nar row*	tran quil	tat tle*	bar rel*



*Lesson 17*—Written.

[Fill blanks from words given here.]

stag          clan          snag          brad          fang

The ——s of the rattlesnake are hollow.

The —— will not split the board.

Each Scottish family had its own ——.

The boat struck a —— and sank.

The —— swam across the lake.

[Write, as a part of each lesson on this page, sentences containing words marked with a \* in the corresponding opposite lesson.]

*Lesson 18*—Written.

hank          pack          crab          scan          sham

We —— with care each page.

She bought a —— of yarn at the store.

Do not say —— for carry.

A —— battle was fought.

Did you ever see a —— walk? How does it walk?

*Lesson 19*—Written.

matin          dapple          arid          salver          garret

A silver —— is on the table.

That —— gray horse is handsome.

The —— sands of the desert are hot.

Birds trill their —— songs in the tree-tops.

Like a cat in a strange ——.

*Lesson 20*—Written.

banter          planet          aspen          tarry          tranquil

Be —— . You are safe.

A —— does not twinkle ; a star does.

The —— trembled in the breeze.

Never —— old people. Be respectful to them.

Boatman ! do not ——.



*Lesson 21—Oral.*

ě (e short), as in mět.

mess	send	theft	hemp
less*	tend	yelk	flesh
debt	bent	tent*	spent*
lend*	smelt	them	fend
clench	whelp	bled*	rend

*Lesson 22—Oral.*

rent	strength	fled	splen'/did*
helm	shelf*	fret*	ves sel*
drench	depth	yelp	mess mate
tempt	dense	clev er	tem ple
length	fence*	mes sage	tem pest

*Lesson 23—Oral.*

wheth'/er*	er'/rand	er'/ror	ter'/ror
ten ant	cel lar*	fet lock	ref uge
sev er	des pot	helm et	meth od
neth er	chem ist	rel ic	beck on*
mer ry	cher ub	mel on*	emp ty*

*Lesson 24—Oral.*

bev'/el	pep'/per*	lev'/el	rep'/tile
rev el	sen tence*	vel vet*	pres ent
net tle	del uge	hem lock	per ish
nest le	gest ure	fet ter	cher ish
freck le*	ver y*	fres co	mel low



*Lesson 21*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

drench      smelt      whelp      yelk      debt

—— is a millstone around the neck.

The rain will —— us if we stay here.

The —— is a very good fish.

The lioness is fond of her ——s.

The —— of an egg is yellow.

*Lesson 22*—Written.

dense      helm      rent      fled      tempt

The deer —— from the hunter.

—— no one to do wrong.

The ship obeys her ——.

The man could not pay his ——.

We did not go through the —— wood.

*Lesson 23*—Written.

merry      tenant      error      terror      errand

They ran away in ——.

When sent on an —— go quickly.

Three —— girls are we.

The —— moved out of the house.

Take care not to make an ——.

*Lesson 24*—Written.

nettle      perish      fresco      reptile      cherish

The lizard is an ugly ——.

Can the artist —— the walls?

The —— is a useful plant in some countries.

Our parents will —— us, and we should obey them.

They were afraid they should all ——.



*Lesson 25—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ē (e long), as in mē.

A be, to exist.  
bee, an insect.

B beat, to strike.  
beet, a vegetable.

C beech, a tree.  
beach, the shore.

D cede, to give.  
seed of a plant.

E dear, costly.  
deer, an animal.

F feat, an act performed.  
feet, plural of foot.

G flee, to run away.  
flea, an insect.

H Greece, a country.  
grease, melted fat.

*Lesson 26—Oral.*

A heal, to make well.  
heel, part of the foot.

B hear, to listen.  
here, in this place.

C leaf of a plant.  
lief, willingly.

D leak, to let in water.  
leek, a vegetable.

E mean, vile; middle part.  
mien, manner.

meet, to come together.  
F meat, flesh.  
mete, to measure.

G peal, a loud sound.  
peel an apple.

H pleas, excuses.  
please, to make glad.

*Lesson 27—Oral.*

A peace, quiet.  
piece, a part.

B reed, a hollow stalk.  
read a book.

C seem, to appear.  
seam of a garment.

D see, to behold.  
sea, the ocean.

E steel, refined iron.  
steal, to take as a thief.

F teem, to be full.  
team of horses.

G the, an adjective.  
thee, pronoun.

H week, seven days.  
weak, not strong.



*Lesson 25—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The (A) goes by with a lazy hum.—*Mrs. Oakes Smith.* The wicked (G) when no man pursueth.—*Bible.* Grateful (H), with streaming eyes.—*Pope.* Recounts the (F)s of youth.—*Thomson.* Horses' hoofs that (B) the ground.—*Dryden.* Soft like a spirit's are their (F).—*Strode.* The wicked (G) which each man pursueth.—*Squibob.* To (A), or not to (A).—*Shakespeare.* Go drive the (E).—*Pope.* The warlike (C), the ash, for nothing ill.—*Spenser.* The king will (D) the country. Plant the (B) (D). Play on the (C).

*Lesson 26—Written.*

The thunder (G), on (G). No ear can (B), no tongue can tell.—*Byron.* Hunger gave a relish to her (F).—*Dryden.* Emulous to (H) him.—*Thomson.* The larkspur listens, "I (B), I (B)."—*Tennyson.* What majestic (E).—*Pope.* Do not (G) the (D). A once bright rose's withered (C).—*Moore.* I had as (C) (F) a tiger. I put my (A) on the (D). His (H) were not listened to. The wound will (A). We will (F) (B). With what measure ye (F).—*Bible.* He that holds fast the golden (E).—*Cowper.*

*Lesson 27—Written.*

Like (B)s before the blast.—*Hewitt.* Whose golden touch could soften (E) and stones.—*Shakespeare.* Calm and unruffled as a summer's (D).—*Addison.* Her bright brain (F)ed with fancies.—*All the Year Round.* None knew (G) but to love (G).—*Halleck.* The silent hours (E) on.—*Shakespeare.* The admiration only of (H) minds.—*Milton.* (A) hath her victories.—*Milton.* He (C)s able to hold (G) (F). (B) the book next (H). All of a (A) throughout, and all divine.—*Dryden.* Sew up the (C).



*Lesson 28—Oral.*

i (i short), as in it.

sift*	lint	sink*	wink
dint	fist	mint	sick*
wish*	tilt	wilt	glib
wick	film	limb	whiz
skip*	grim	wig	brig

*Lesson 29—Oral.*

brink	chink	drink*	skiff
think*	drill	chick	bridge
bring*	fling	frisk	brisk
spill	quill*	cliff	sling
spring*	prism	whisk	thrill

*Lesson 30—Oral.*

twist*	swift*	tim'ber	tin'der
crisp*	thrift	trig ger	lim ner
cringe	filth*	hith er	thith er
midst	squint	sliv er*	vis it
drift	glimpse	bick er	stin gy

*Lesson 31—Oral.*

kin'dle*	quin'sy	lim'it	sin'ew
crip ple*	dim ple*	scrib ble	trick le
sniv el	mil let	mis sive	tick et*
lim bo	in got	bish op	bit tern
cis tern	cit y	fin ish*	frig ate



*Lesson 28*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

mint          dint          mist          lint          film

A —— of oil was on the water.

A fine —— came down over the land.

She put some —— on the wound. What is lint?

Money is coined at the ——.

He made a —— in the board.

*Lesson 29*—Written.

chink          drill          prism          skiff          cliff

Do you like to ride in a ——?

The —— rose high above the ocean.

The miner bored the rock with a ——.

The —— shows seven colors.

Stop the —— in the floor.

*Lesson 30*—Written.

glimpse      limner      bicker      thrift      cringe

I had only a —— of the deer as he ran.

The slave ——s before his master.

By —— we may soon gather wealth.

A —— paints portraits.

Avoid a ——ing disposition.

*Lesson 31*—Written.

millet      frigate      bittern      missive      scribble

I sent a —— by the postman.

—— is good feed for horses.

Write plainly; do not ——.

The —— sailed proudly away.

I saw a —— flying over the lake.



*Lesson 32—Oral.*

ö (o short), as in nôt.

dock	shock	prop	bronze
soft*	mock	stock	loft
song*	cost*	lost*	long
flog	moth*	clot	clog
crop	flop	gone	troth

*Lesson 33—Oral.*

thong	strong*	scoff	dross
fosse	prompt*	lodge	copse
solve	cross*	odd	sconce
froth*	prong	blonde	frost
gloss	wrong*	throng	frond

*Lesson 34—Oral.*

hop/per	com/bat	com/plex	com/merce
dock et	lock et*	sock et	sol der
both er	son net	cob bler*	con quer
mon ster	for age	bod y	ros in
cob web*	schol ar*	cof fin*	com post

*Lesson 35—Oral.*

com/rade	prom/ise*	hon/or	con/gress
cop y*	con cord	hol ly	prov erb
for est*	con sul	gos sip	ob ject
hon est*	doc ile	loz enge	proc ess
on ward	glob ule	pol ish	sol id*

[Drill well on words usually mispronounced.]



*Lesson 32—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

clot      dock      bronze      loft      troth

James went up into the —.

The vessel sailed into the —.

A — of blood was on the ax.

A — statue of the President was erected.

The young girl plighted her —.

*Lesson 33—Written.*

thong      dross      copse      fosse      frond

We cut the brush in the —.

His shoes were tied with a — of leather.

The — of a fern is pretty. What is a fern?

The — around the castle was deep and wide.

Purify the gold from its —.

*Lesson 34—Written.*

rosin      sonnet      docket      forage      combat

Soldiers often have to — for food.

The judge placed the case on his —.

How is — made?

That poet writes beautiful —s.

The armies met in — outside the city.

*Lesson 35—Written.*

globule      concord      consul      docile      holly

The — is green, and its berries are red.

A — child is loved by all.

— in your play gives pleasure to all.

The — sailed for China.

A — of water is called a drop.



*Lesson 36—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

*i* (i long), as in *fine*.

<p>A aisle, a narrow passage, as, the aisle of a church. isle, an island. I 'll, I will.</p>	<p>E cite, to summon; to quote. site, a situation. sight, the sense of seeing.</p>
<p>B bridle for a horse. bridal, a wedding.</p>	<p>F die, to expire. dye, to color.</p>
<p>C find, to discover. fined, did fine.</p>	<p>G dying, expiring. dyeing, coloring.</p>
<p>D clime, a region. climb, to mount.</p>	<p>H bye, good bye. by, near. buy, to purchase.</p>

*Lesson 37—Oral.*

<p>A hie, to hasten. high, lofty.</p>	<p>E indite, to write. indict, to charge with crime.</p>
<p>B hide, a skin; to conceal. hied, did hie.</p>	<p>F lie, falsehood; to recline. lye, a liquid.</p>
<p>C idle, not busy. idol, a false god. idyl, a short pastoral poem.</p>	<p>G liar, one who lies. lyre, a musical instrument.</p>
<p>D islet, a little island. eyelet, a little hole.</p>	<p>H mite, a particle. might, power.</p>

*Lesson 38—Oral.*

<p>A night, time of darkness. knight, a title.</p>	<p>E side, the edge. sighed, did sigh.</p>
<p>B miner, one who mines. minor, less; one under age.</p>	<p>F size, bulk. sighs, does sigh.</p>
<p>C pries, lifts; looks into. prize, reward.</p>	<p>rite, a ceremony. write, to form letters.</p>
<p>D quire, 24 sheets of paper. choir, a band of singers.</p>	<p>G wright, a workman. right, correct.</p>



*Lesson 36—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Summer (A)s of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea.—*Tennyson*. He was (E)d to the court and (C). May one step higher (D).—*Dryden*. The sounding (A)s of the dim woods rang.—*Mrs. Hemans*. This is a fine (E) for the house. Go and (H) a (B). They expected to (C) him (G) (H) the road-side. Father of all! in every age, in every (D) adored.—*Pope*. The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did (F).—*Spenser*. The (B) of the earth and sky.—*Herbert*. We must all (F) sooner or later.

*Lesson 37—Written.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on (A).—*Dryden*. Heaven from all creatures (B)s the book of fate.—*Pope*. Apollo tuned the (G).—*Pope*. Stretched his feathered fans with all his (H).—*Dryden*. As (C) as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.—*Coleridge*. I will (E) a letter to you. (A) to yon (D) in the sea. He was (E)ed for murder. The (C) of his sire. Then he (B) him away to the Dismal Swamp. Did you ever see (H)s in cheese? (F) is made from ashes. Make an (D). Every one despises a (G).

*Lesson 38—Written.*

Seemed almost to exhale in (F).—*Moore*. She has laughed as softly as if she (E).—*Mrs. Browning*. The brisk (B) pants for twenty-one.—*Pope*. Where (G)s divine were paid.—*Dryden*. Assist the (D) of angels.—*Waller*. With half your wit, your years, and (F).—*Swift*. He will (G) the (C) essay. The (B) (C) into the earth. Is this the (G) (E)? The (A) was clad in armor. Make me a child again, just for to-(A).—*E. A. Allen*. Always dare to do the (G).



*Lesson 39—Oral.*

ŭ (u short), as in ŭp.

cuff*	puff	fuzz	buzz
suck	crumb	tuck	buck
blush*	blunt*	grunt	stunt
cluck	chuck	clung	flung
stung*	strung	stuck	truck

*Lesson 40—Oral.*

skulk	lungs*	trust	tuft
bulk	dusk*	scud	scum
stun	lump	husk	scrub*
pumps*	grub	jump	gulf
crust*	mumps	strut	thus

*Lesson 41—Oral.*

sun'dry	fun'gus	cus'tom	rud'der
sul len*	mus cle	shut tle	mut ter
tur ret	sum mit	suf fer	plun der
strug gle	stut ter*	clus ter	smug gle
cur ry	dul cet	sud den*	stub born*

*Lesson 42—Oral.*

pub'lic	flut'ter	stuc'co	mus'tard*
cur dle*	ut most	rus tic	sup ple
hur ry*	stud y	mud dy*	pub lish
vult ure	ut ter	up ward	rus set
rum ble	put ty*	stum ble	bun dle



*Lesson 39*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

clung      blunt      buck      stunt      truck

John drew the barrel on his —.

Smoking will — your growth.

The drowning sailor — to the rock.

The hunter shot a fine — in the forest.

Is not the blade of your knife —?

*Lesson 40*—Written.

tuft      bulk      scud      skulk      husk

The ship must — before the blast.

The — of wheat is called chaff.

Many quails have a — on the head.

The truant —ed down the alley.

The elephant is a beast of great —.

*Lesson 41*—Written.

summit      fungus      rudder      dulcet      cluster

The — notes of birds are heard.

They reached the — of the mountain.

Bring me a — of ripe grapes.

The mushroom is a —. What is that?

A ship is steered by its —.

*Lesson 42*—Written.

rumble      stucco      russet      publish      vulture

The — is one of the largest of birds.

He will — the paper daily.

Our summer such a — livery wears.

The — on these walls is very fine.

The — of the earthquake was terrible.



*Lesson 43.*

Words showing the lengthening power of e final.

at	ate	met	mete
bat	bate	prim	prime
pat	pate	chin	chine
sat	sate	rim	rime
sag	sage	lin	line
wag	wage	sin	sine
dam	dame	cub	cube
Sam	same	nod	node
ban	bane	mop	mope
fan	fane	tun	tune
van	vane	dun	dune
nap	nape	tub	tube

*Lesson 44.*

Write the words below. Form new words from them by adding e. Define each, and mark the vowels.

fat	rag	rid	fin
hat	can	rip	tin
mat	man	hug	win
rat	pan	pur	not
lad	cap	cur	rod
mad	dim	sham	hop
pin	bit	din	dot



*Lesson 45.***Parts of the Body.**

hand	cheek	beard	breast
head	tooth	knee	tongue
skull	brain	palm	throat
nail	wrist	thumb	nerves
neck	pulse	fin'ger	an'kle
arm	foot	el bow	knuck le
thigh	spine	tem ple	shoul der

*Lesson 46.***Wild Animals.**

elk	bea'ver	jack'al	squir'rel
wolf	wea sel	o ce lot	pan ther
sloth	monk ey	ga zelle'	rac coon'
ti'ger	er mine	jag u ar'	an'te lope
ot ter	bab oon'	go ril'la	el e phant
moose	cham'ois	wild'cat	o pos'sum
rab'bit	rein deer	leop ard	kan ga roo'

*Lesson 47.***The School Room.**

bell	pens	pa'per	cray'ons
clock	stove	pu pils	pict ures
maps	chart	brooms	point ers
desks	chalk	pen'cils	plat form
slates	ta'ble	teach er	book case
books	knives	rub bers	stove pipe
chairs	rul'ers	spong es	black board



*Lesson 48—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ō (o long), as in tōne.

A	<b>bold</b> , brave. <b>bowled</b> , did bowl.	E	<b>coarse</b> , not fine; rude. <b>course</b> , place for racing; direction; path.
B	<b>bored</b> , did bore. <b>board</b> , a plank.	F	<b>coarser</b> , more coarse. <b>courser</b> , a swift steed.
C	<b>beau</b> , a suitor; a dandy. <b>bow</b> , a weapon.	G	<b>core</b> , the inside. <b>corps</b> , a body of men.
D	<b>bolder</b> , more bold. <b>boulder</b> , a stone.	H	<b>doe</b> , female deer. <b>dough</b> , unbaked bread.

*Lesson 49—Oral.*

A	<b>fore</b> , front. <b>four</b> , twice two.	E	<b>hoard</b> , a treasure. <b>horde</b> , a wandering tribe.
B	<b>fourth</b> , last of four. <b>forth</b> , out.	F	<b>hole</b> , an opening. <b>whole</b> , all.
C	<b>grocer</b> , dealer in provisions, etc. <b>grosser</b> , coarser.	G	<b>holy</b> , sacred. <b>wholly</b> , entirely.
D	<b>groan</b> , a moan. <b>grown</b> , done growing.	H	<b>hose</b> , flexible pipe; stock- ings. <b>hoses</b> , plural of hoe.

*Lesson 50—Oral.*

A	<b>loan</b> , something lent. <b>lone</b> , alone; lonely.	E	<b>nose</b> on the face. <b>knows</b> , does know.
B	<b>moan</b> , a lament. <b>mown</b> , cut down.	F	<b>oar</b> , for rowing. <b>ore</b> of metals. <b>o'er</b> , over.
C	<b>moat</b> , a ditch. <b>mote</b> , a particle.	G	<b>ode</b> , a poem. <b>owed</b> , did owe.
D	<b>no</b> , a denial. <b>know</b> , to understand.	H	<b>oh</b> , an exclamation. <b>owe</b> , to be in debt.



*Lesson 48—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The winged (F), like a generous horse, shows most true mettle when you check his (E).—*Pope*. And as he (A) and (D) grew. An Indian hunter, with unstrung (C).—*Longfellow*. He (A) down Tom's wicket. Wells are (B) for oil. Meal is (F) than flour. The torrent swept the (D)s down. (C) Brummel set the fashions of his time. Sprang like a startled (H). His (G) marched to battle. Put the (H) on the (B). Throw away the (G) of the apple. Take care that your manner is not (E).

*Lesson 49—Written.*

Our (E) is little, but our hearts are great.—*Tennyson*. His tastes are (C) than mine. His youthful (H), well saved, a world too wide.—*Shakespeare*. A (E) of Tartars. Take time by the (A) lock.—*Swift*. Behold the locks which are (D) white.—*Addison*. The (C) sold him (A) of his best (H). Go (B), the (F) world is before you. The (B) man (D)ed when he fell in the (F). I am (G) without money, and many with money are not (G). And shout, and (D), and saber stroke.—*Campbell*. The (H) is burst.

*Lesson 50—Written.*

For (A) oft loses both itself and friend.—*Shakespeare*. The scent of meadows newly (B). The (C) that is in thy brother's eye.—*Bible*. With spectacles on (E).—*Shakespeare*. By knowledge we do learn ourselves to (D).—*Spenser*. He read it (F) and (F). And filled the (C)s and ditches with the slain.—*Dryden*. The (A) tree stood upon the plain. (H) (D) I cannot write an (G). A piece of iron (F). I (H) him nothing. He (G) me money. Place the (F)s in the boat. He (E) I am his friend.



*Lesson 51.*

ā=āi, āy, eā, ei, ey, uā.

hail	nail	dai/ly	gay/ly*
gain	pain*	dain ty*	paint er
dray	stay	play ful	pay ment
rein	vein	plain ly	hei nous
they	whey	ey ry	dai ry
frail*	quail*	tai lor	sail or
grain	sprain	rain y	pain ful
paint	quaint	plaint iff	plaint ive
raise	praise	dai sy*	rai sin
break	steak	break ing	play thing

To be ungrateful is a heinous crime.

The eagle looks down from his eyry.

The plaintiff won his suit by the plaintive appeals of his lawyer.

There were twenty cows in his dairy.

They separate the curd from the whey.

There purple pansies, quaint and low,  
Forget-me-nots and violets grow.

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a \*.]

A tuft of ——s on a flowery lea.

He —— sang as he went his way.

While the —— clamors for his running mate.

—— is no longer —— when it is past.

A —— plank between them and death.

A —— plant is the ivy green.



*Lesson 52.* $\bar{e}$ == $\bar{e}e$ ,  $\bar{e}a$ ,  $i\bar{e}$ .

meat	seat	cheat	wheat
bead	lead	breed	bleed
teak	weak	speak	sneak
tease	please	cheese	breeze
clear*	year	drear	smear
sheaf	leaf	thief*	grief
leap	reap*	cheap	deep
heal	meal	steal	squeal
freeze	sneeze	wheeze	squeeze
cease	lease	crease	grease
eaves*	leaves*	beeves	sleeves
weed*	seed*	creed	greed

The greed of man makes untold misery.  
 How brief is our lease of happiness here.  
 Ten fine fat beeves were sold to the drover.  
 The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year.  
 Who steals my purse steals trash.

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a \*.]

Death comes like a —— in the night.  
 As ye sow, so shall ye ——.  
 Pull up the —— that it may not bear ——.

The swallow twitters about the ——,  
 Blithely she sings, and sweet, and ——;  
 Around her climb the woodbine ——,  
 In a golden atmosphere.—*Celia Thaxter.*



*Lesson 53—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ū (u long), as in ūse.      ũ (u short), as in ũs.

A    **blew**, did blow.  
      **blue**, a color.

B    **due**, owing.  
      **dew**, moisture.

C    **ewe**, a sheep.  
      **you**, a pronoun.  
      **yew**, a tree.

D    **flue**, a chimney.  
      **flew**, did fly.

E    **hue**, color.  
      **hew**, to cut.

**knew**, did know.  
F    **new**, not old.  
      **gnu**, an animal.

G    **slue**, to turn.  
      **slew**, did slay.

H    **duel**, combat of two.  
      **dual**, twofold.

*Lesson 54—Oral.*

**but**, a conjunction.  
A    **butt**, a cask; an end; an  
      object of ridicule.

B    **dun**, a color.  
      **done**, finished.

C    **one**, a unit.  
      **won**, gained.

D    **sun**, the light giver.  
      **son**, a male child.

E    **ruff** of a dress.  
      **rough**, uneven.

F    **skull**, part of the head.  
      **scull**, an oar; to row.

G    **sum**, the whole.  
      **some**, a part.

**plum**, a fruit.  
H    **plumb**, a lead and line;  
      perpendicular.

*Lesson 55—Oral.*

A    **tun**, a cask.  
      **ton**, a weight.

B    **color**, as blue, red, etc.  
      **culler**, one who culls.

C    **currant**, a berry.  
      **current** of a river.

D    **cousin**, a relative.  
      **cozen**, to cheat.

E    **pumice**, a stone.  
      **pomace**, crushed apples.

F    **sutler**, an army trader.  
      **subtler**, more subtle.

G    **sucker**, a fish.  
      **succor**, aid.

**none**, not any.  
H    **nun**, one who lives in a  
      nunnery.



*Lesson 53—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Oh! I could (E) up rocks.—*Shakespeare*. The (C), obedient to the bender's will.—*Spenser*. Crocus cups of gold and (A).—*Montgomery*. 'Tis nonsense to dispute about a (E).—*Byron*. No bees around your cradle (D).—*Pope*. (G) the stick around. Burr (G) Hamilton in a (H). The wind (A) and set the (D) on fire. He (F) the (C) was lost. The (F) lives in Africa. The hypocrite lives a (H) life. Morning (B).

I take this garland, not as given by (C),  
But as my merit, and my beauty's (B).—*Dryden*.

*Lesson 54—Written.*

E'en the (E) rocks with tender myrtle bloom.—*Addison*. Of friends, however humble, scorn not (C).—*Wordsworth*. His (F) was cloven, his life was (B). Learning by study must be (C).—*Gay*. The (A) of all good-natured fun. The (E) that touched Queen Bess's chin.—*Young*. For downy peaches and the glossy (H).—*Dryden*. The (D) was pouring his splendors.—*Longfellow*. (G) cows are (B). The (G) of happiness is contentment. My (D), let integrity be the (H) line of your actions. Can you (F) a boat?

*Lesson 55—Written.*

Idiots only may be (D)ed twice.—*Dryden*. A (B) of trifles. The great (A) of Heidelberg contains six hundred hogsheads. The rushing (C) bears us down, we cry in vain for (G). Thou comest like a veiled (H).—*Jane T. Worthington*. How much is a (A)? The soldiers upset the (F)'s tent. His (D) made cider from the (E). Woman's instinct is (F) than man's. What is the (B) of the (C)? He fished for (G)s, but caught (H). (E) stone brightens metals that are rubbed with it.



*Lesson 56—Oral.*

ā=āi, āy, ēi, ēy, āu, āo, e, ee.

yea	pail*	rail	mail
aim	gray	laid	rain
ray*	clay	pray	tray*
bay	staid	play	veil
bail	fail*	snail*	claim

*Lesson 57—Oral.*

brain	gain*	paid*	wail
vain	bray	main	raid
slay	sway	fray	gaol
flail	aid	prey	flay
chain*	jail*	trail	braid*

*Lesson 58—Oral.*

twain	slain	strain	train*
saint	taint	trait	plaint
spray	gauge	waist*	stray*
feint	feign	reign	deign
neigh*	freight	weight*	sleigh

*Lesson 59—Oral.*

de/tail	a vail'	per tain'	up braid'
bail iff	pre vail	me lee	re tail*
saint ly*	con strain	ab stain	ar ray
faith ful*	de claim	ac quaint	dis dain
cai tiff	re frain*	o bey*	or dain



*Lesson 56*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

ray            bail            snail            bay            laid

The man gave —— to the court.

Slowly and sadly we —— him down.

That boy is as slow as a ——.

The skiff floats lightly on the ——.

Bright Venus shot a silver ——.

*Lesson 57*—Written.

bray            fray            raid            flay            sway

The king ordered him to be ——ed alive.

Unwatched the garden bough shall ——.

My soul's in arms and eager for the ——.

Did you hear the donkey ——?

The general made a —— into the enemy's country.

*Lesson 58*—Written.

twain            deign            feign            trait            spray

She would not —— to look at him.

He ——ed to be badly hurt.

The —— dashed over the ship.

They —— were made one.

To forgive injury is a good ——.

*Lesson 59*—Written.

bailiff    constrain    upbraid    abstain    declaim

Many boys take pride in ——ing well.

Never feel ——ed to do wrong.

—— always from doubtful acts.

Never give your parents cause to —— you.

The —— arrested him for debt and took him to prison.



*Lesson 60—Oral.*

ē=ee, ēi, ēa, ēo.

beak	seam*	team*	beam
ream	peace	wreath	bean
plead	steam*	speech	tears
shears*	ease	heap	screech
heat	deal	feed*	near

*Lesson 61—Oral.*

beef*	cream*	dream	deem
keep*	feel	weep	keen
meek	peep	treat	wheel*
teeth	three	leave*	weave
clean	glean	gleam	scream

*Lesson 62—Oral.*

beard	yeast*	bleak	creak
least*	speak*	squeak*	streak
sneak	spear	sheathe	wreathe
heath	leech	cheek	league
beast	stream	feast*	leash

*Lesson 63—Oral.*

queer*	steep	bee'tle	twee/zers
sweep	screen	fee ble*	hea then
geese*	street	ei ther*	nei ther*
steer	creep	ea ger	mea ger
fleece	queen	peo ple	squeam ish



*Lesson 60*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

peace      beak      plead      beam      mead

—— rules the day, where reason rules the mind.

Morning's ruddy ——s light the eastern sky.

O'er the ——s I cast my view.

—— always for the cause of right.

In the bird's —— was a straw.

*Lesson 61*—Written.

glean      deem      weep      gleam      keen

Angel's —— o'er one astray.

—— blows the wintry wind.

A —— from the window shot far out on the snow.

Never —— yourself wiser than your elders.

Ruth went ——ing in the fields.

*Lesson 62*—Written.

sheathe      bleak      heath      leech      league

The —— is lonely and drear.

We —— the sword and take the plow.

Form no —— with vice.

—— blows the bitter blast.

The idler is a —— on society.

*Lesson 63*—Written.

fleece      meager      heathen      squeamish      treason

The —— bows down to wood or stone.

Be not too —— in regard to food.

His long, —— figure receded from view.

Arnold's —— will never be forgotten.

Little lamb, with —— of snow.



*Lesson 64—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

$\bar{a}=\bar{a}i$ ,  $\bar{a}y$ ,  $e\bar{a}$ ,  $e\bar{i}$ ,  $\underline{e}$ .

<p><b>base</b>, vile.  <b>A</b> <b>bass</b>, the lowest part in music.</p>	<p><b>fane</b>, a temple.  <b>E</b> <b>fain</b>, gladly.  <b>feign</b>, to pretend.</p>
<p><b>B</b> <b>bays</b>, arms of the sea.  <b>baize</b>, a kind of cloth.</p>	<p><b>F</b> <b>faint</b>, weak.  <b>feint</b>, a pretense.</p>
<p><b>C</b> <b>chaste</b>, pure.  <b>chased</b>, pursued.</p>	<p><b>G</b> <b>fate</b>, destiny.  <b>fete</b>, a festival.</p>
<p><b>D</b> <b>Dane</b>, native of Denmark.  <b>deign</b>, to condescend.</p>	<p><b>staid</b>, sober.  <b>H</b> <b>staid</b>, or <b>stayed</b>, did stay; fastened.</p>

*Lesson 65—Oral.*

<p><b>A</b> <b>hale</b>, healthy.  <b>hail</b>, frozen rain; welcome.</p>	<p><b>E</b> <b>plane</b>, a tool; a tree.  <b>plain</b>, level ground.</p>
<p><b>B</b> <b>lane</b>, a narrow road.  <b>lain</b>, reclined.</p>	<p><b>F</b> <b>plate</b>, a dish; to gild.  <b>plait</b>, to weave; to twist.</p>
<p><b>C</b> <b>maze</b>, a tangle.  <b>maize</b>, Indian corn.</p>	<p><b>G</b> <b>slay</b>, to kill.  <b>sleigh</b>, a vehicle.</p>
<p><b>D</b> <b>nay</b>, no.  <b>neigh</b> of a horse.</p>	<p><b>H</b> <b>place</b>, a situation.  <b>plaice</b>, a kind of fish.</p>

*Lesson 66—Oral.*

<p><b>A</b> <b>frays</b>, quarrels.  <b>phrase</b>, related words.</p>	<p><b>E</b> <b>grater</b>, a scraper.  <b>greater</b>, larger.</p>
<p><b>B</b> <b>nave</b> of a church.  <b>knave</b>, a rogue.</p>	<p><b>F</b> <b>stake</b>, money bet; a stick.  <b>steak</b>, a slice of meat.</p>
<p><b>C</b> <b>prays</b>, does pray.  <b>praise</b>, applause.</p>	<p><b>G</b> <b>vale</b>, a valley.  <b>veil</b>, to cover.</p>
<p><b>D</b> <b>vane</b>, a weathercock.  <b>vain</b>, proud; useless.  <b>vein</b>, a blood vessel.</p>	<p><b>H</b> <b>raze</b>, to pull down.  <b>raise</b>, to lift up.  <b>rays</b> of light.</p>



*Lesson 64—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

To what (A) uses we may return.—*Shakespeare*. The ancient graves, and the fallen (E)s.—*Mrs. Hemans*. (C) as the icicle.—*Shakespeare*. All my trust on Thee is (H).—*Wesley*. That heart can feel, or tongue can (E).—*Moore*. (C) old age away.—*Pope*. For man is man, and master of his (G).—*Tennyson*. The (D) would not (D) to speak English. The (B) were calm and deep. A green (B) curtain. He made a (F) of going, but (H) to the (G). I (E) would weep, but tears refuse to come.

*Lesson 65—Written.*

Upon the grassy carpet of this (E). None were happier in our (B).—*Bennett*. Though he (G) me, yet will I trust him.—*Bible*. In winding (C)s works her hidden hole.—*Dryden*. A (A) old age. The beech, the swimming alder, and the (E).—*Dryden*. The (H) has both eyes on one side of its head. She (F)s her golden hair. (F) sin with gold.—*Shakespeare*. His horse (D)s proudly. (D), not wheat, but (C). This is the (H) where he has (B) down. I wield the flail of the lashing (A).—*Shelley*.

*Lesson 66—Written.*

Death never won a (F) with (E) toil.—*Dryden*. That man's a (B)—be sure beware of him.—*Horace*. Bozarris fell, bleeding at every (D). Slow-dropping (G)s of thinnest lawn.—*Tennyson*. In (D) the (D) did try to catch the wind. Cut a thick (F).—*Butcher*. Where the (G)s with violets once were crowned.—*Dryden*. Diademed with (H) divine.—*Pope*. He (C) for help. He delights in (A). Parse the (A).

Fear not the anger of the wise to (H);

Those best can bear reproof who merit (C).—*Pope*.



*Lesson 67.***Vowels and Consonants.**

[Require pupils to commit these paragraphs to memory, together with all rules for spelling.]

There are twenty-six letters in our alphabet. These are divided into two classes, **vowels** and **consonants**.

The **vowels** are seven in number: **a, e, i, o, u**, and in many words **w** and **y**. The remaining letters are called **consonants**.

We often wish to add a syllable to a word to express something different from the word itself, which we call the **root word** or **primitive word**. If we place the added syllable after the word we call it a **suffix**. If we place it before the word, we call it a **prefix**. The new words thus formed are called **derivatives**.

Sometimes this changes the terminal letter or letters of the **root word**, and we need certain rules to guide us in spelling the new words. Hence:

**RULE 1.** Final *y* preceded by a consonant is generally changed to *i* before a suffix, unless the suffix begins with *i*; but final *y* preceded by a vowel is not changed.

Require pupils to apply this rule to words in the lesson according to the following or similar—

**MODEL:** In *cry*, final *y* is changed to *i* before adding **es** or **ed** to form **cries** or **cried**; but does not change to *i* before adding **ing** to form **crying**, because the suffix begins with *i*.

Let it be written as follows:

cry + es = cries    cry + ed = cried    cry + ing = crying			
fry	fries	fried	fry ing
pry	pries	pried	pry ing
spy	spies	spied	spy ing
try	tries	tried	try ing
dry	dries	dried	dry ing
shy	shies	shied	shy ing



*Lesson 68.*

ĩ=ŷ, ĩe, uĩ, aĩ, u, e, ee, o, eĩ, ĩa, oĩ.

been*	build*	cer'tain*	pret'ty
guilt*	sieve*	wom en*	for eign*
built*	myth	car riage*	tor toise
lynx*	nymph	syr up	guin ea
sylph	bus'y*	syn tax	lyr ic

The wood-nymphs, decked with daisies trim.

You will soon need to study syntax.

Every myth conveys a truth.

The tortoise beat the hare, not by swiftmess, but by steady progress.

Moore's sweet lyric poems are known wherever the English language is spoken.

For rank is but the guinea's stamp,

A man's a man for a' that.—*Burns.*

Sylphs and fairies floating through the air.

[Fill blanks below from words marked with a \*.]

The lamps shone o'er fair —— and brave men.

Ye who —— your homes among green leaves.

Be —— you are right, then do your duty.

Wandering on a —— strand.

The world is full of —— and misery.

Air-castles are cunningly —— of words.

The —— has tufts of hair on his ears.

He went to London in his ——.

The —— have no time for tears.—*Byron.*

Sift the flour through the ——.

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,

The saddest are these: "It might have ——."—*Whittier.*



*Lesson 69.*

ō=ōa, ōw, ōu, ōe, ōo.

oar*	soar*	board	hoard
oat	boat*	float*	throat
foe*	hoe	woe*	throe
row	sow	snow*	know
load	road	goad	toad
moan	loan*	roan*	groan
boast	coast	roast	toast*
oak*	soak	cloak	croak
mown	sown	blown	grown
hoar	roar*	boar	gourd
coal*	foal	goal	shoal
four	pour	floor	door

Onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

The wounded soldier, in the throes of death.

See how the miser hoards his gold.

Many a shoal marks this stern coast.—*Scott.*

We rise in glory, as we sink in pride ;

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.—*Young.*

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a \*.]

Sing for the —— tree, the monarch of the wood.

The —— of the falls was heard in the distance.

With —— in hand in our —— we ——.

Whiter than new —— on a raven's back.—*Shakespeare.*

—— like the eagle to the sun.

You may —— the bread over the ——s.

—— to the hand that shed this costly blood.—*Shakespeare.*

He makes no friend, who never made a ——.—*Tennyson.*

Will you —— me your —— horse?



*Lesson 70.* $\bar{u}$ =ew, o $\bar{u}$ ,  $\bar{u}i$ ,  $\bar{u}e$ , e $\bar{u}$ , ie $\bar{u}$ , iew, ea $\bar{u}$ .

<i>few</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>
<i>news</i>	<i>blue</i>	<i>flue</i>	<i>glue</i> *
<i>suit</i> *	<i>lieu</i>	<i>chew.</i>	<i>clue</i>
<i>flew</i>	<i>slew</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>stew</i> *
<i>srew</i>	<i>view</i> *	<i>crew</i>	<i>brew</i>
<i>sue</i> *	<i>juice</i>	<i>sluice</i>	<i>dence</i>

*Lesson 71.*

nui'sance*	suit/or	a dieu'	sub due'
skew er	stew ard	re new*	be dew
feud al	neu tral	es chew	re view
ew er	sew er	en sue	pur sue*
pew ter*	beau ty*	im bue	in due
lieu	brew	sluice	clue

We need some —— to guide us through this maze.

The water rushes through the ——.

He chose gold in —— of honor.

The east wind ——s another storm.

eschew	ewer	feudal	subdue
--------	------	--------	--------

We brought a —— of water.

—— all evil. Cling to the good.

The —— ages were barbarous.

—— your passions and avoid excess.



*Lesson 72—Oral.*

ī=ȳ, īe, uī, eī, uȳ, aī, ȳe, aȳ, eye.

fy	wry	sly*	thy
shy	rye	dye	lye
why*	bye	buy*	guy
eye*	tie*	vie	die
lie	pie	sky	fly

*Lesson 73—Oral.*

died*	lied	tied	pried
lyre	type	style*	chyle
guile	guide*	guise	thyme
rhyme	height*	sleight	aisle
scythe*	ty'ing	ply'ing	ty'rant

*Lesson 74—Oral.*

cy'cle	al ly'	re ply'*	de cry'
vy ing	de fy	ap ply	un tie
bay ou	re ly*	im ply	de scry
gey ser	de ny*	sup ply*	be guile
hy phen	es py	com ply	dis guise*

*Lesson 75—Oral.*

ī=ȳ, e, ee.

En'gland*	breech'es	cyn'ic	crys'tal*
mys tic	myth ic	syn od	gym nast
hys sop	syl van	styp tic	gyp sum
sys tem*	syn dic	typ ic	symp tom*
gyp sy*	phys ic	syr inge	strych nine



*Lesson 72—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

shy            vie            wry            guy            rye

Mary made a —— face at her medicine.

Let each —— in being best.

The flower of sweetest smell is —— and lowly.

Harry used the rope for a —— to the tent.

—— grows taller than other grain.

*Lesson 73—Written.*

type            guise            chyle            guile            rhyme

—— is food partly digested.

Keep your hearts free from ——.

He was a —— of perfect manhood.

Not all —— is poetry, nor all poetry ——.

Thou comest in such lowly ——.

*Lesson 74—Written.*

bayou            cycle            descry            geyser            beguile

From my care last night by holy sleep ——d.

The —— of the sun is twenty-eight years.

The sailor could —— the land in the distance.

The waters of the —— were sluggish.

The —— spouted boiling water to a great height.

*Lesson 75—Written.*

gymnast            gypsum            syndic            synod            cynic

Diogenes the —— lived in a tub.

The —— sent the thief to prison.

—— when calcined is called plaster of Paris.

The —— met in the church.

The —— trained his muscles by exercise.



*Lesson 76—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

*ē* (e long), as in *mē*.

A	<b>beer</b> , malt liquor. <b>bier</b> for the dead.	E	<b>freeze</b> with cold. <b>frieze</b> , coarse cloth; part of a building.
B	<b>creak</b> , a noise. <b>creek</b> , a small stream.	F	<b>grieves</b> , causes grief. <b>greaves</b> , part of armor.
C	<b>ceil</b> , to plaster, as a room. <b>seal</b> with wax; a signet.	G	<b>knead</b> , as dough. <b>need</b> , want.
D	<b>discreet</b> , prudent. <b>discrete</b> , to separate.	H	<b>tear</b> , water from the eye. <b>tier</b> , a row.

*Lesson 77—Oral.*

A	<b>lea</b> , a meadow. <b>lee</b> , a sheltered place.	E	<b>peer</b> , a noble; to look. <b>pier</b> , a wharf.
B	<b>meed</b> , reward. <b>mead</b> , meadow.	F	<b>sheer</b> , mere; perpendicu- lar. <b>shear</b> , to cut.
C	<b>leech</b> , a blood-sucker. <b>leach</b> , to separate by dis- solving.	G	<b>sweet</b> , pleasant. <b>suite</b> , a set of rooms; at- tendants.
D	<b>reek</b> , to steam. <b>wreak</b> his anger.	H	<b>teas</b> , plural of tea. <b>tease</b> , to plague.

*Lesson 78—Oral.*

A	<b>key</b> to a lock. <b>quay</b> , a wharf.	E	<b>cereal</b> , a grain. <b>serial</b> , in a series.
B	<b>senior</b> , elder. <b>seignior</b> , a title.	F	<b>Venus</b> , one of the planets. <b>venous</b> , of the veins.
C	<b>peak</b> , a point. <b>pique</b> , spite; to annoy. <b>peek</b> , to look.	G	<b>seer</b> , a prophet. <b>sear</b> , <b>sere</b> , withered. <b>sear</b> , to burn.
D	<b>seine</b> , a net. <b>scene</b> , a view. <b>seen</b> , beheld.	H	<b>seas</b> , oceans. <b>sees</b> , perceives. <b>seize</b> , to grapple.



*Lesson 76—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Seventy thousand seats rose, (H) on (H). Nor did there want cornice or (E).—*Milton*. The sails and ropes (B) in the wind. A friend in (G) is a friend indeed.—*Proverb*. A translator both (D) and bold.—*Roscommon*. Drop a (H) on his (A). We (G) hops to make (A). It was so cold as to (E) the (B). The knight wore (F) on his legs. If aught inanimate e'er (F).—*Byron*. And (C) his pardon here. You may (G) the bread. The mason will (C) the room. His coat is made of (E). The great (C) of the State.

*Lesson 77—Written.*

I come again to hill and (A).—*Mrs. Browning*. Like a king among his (E)s.—*Hill*. Rising spring adorns the (B)s.—*Dryden*. Hope's gentle gem, the (G) forget-me-not.—*Coleridge*. A doctor was formerly called a (C). A (F) precipice of a hundred feet. The place (D)s with the odor of (H). (F) the sheep, but do not (H) them. The ship ran under the (A) of the island. The President's (G) stood with him on the (E). Lye is made by (C)ing ashes. The king (D)ed his vengeance on the traitors. He had his just (B).

*Lesson 78—Written.*

Then thus a (B) of the place replies.—*Dryden*. The glowing (D) is fading fast.—*Ware*. (F) is the brightest planet. Wheat and rye are (E)s. The Grand (B) wished to (H) the kingdom. He (H) the white (C)s. I have (D) many large fish in a (D). The (F) blood is dark. Do not give way to (C). The (G) warned Lochiel. The (G) leaves fall. The hot iron (G)s the blacksmith's fingers.

Fathoms deep beneath the (H),  
Lie the ancient wharves and (A)s.—*Longfellow*.



*Lesson 79—Oral.*

ō=ōa, ōw, ou, ōe, au, ew, eau, eō.

toe	low	roam	loaf
sew*	soap	loam	hoax
coax	goat*	moat	blow*
flow	glow	slow*	crow*
stow	show	bloat	bowl

*Lesson 80—Oral.*

loathe	bourn	mourn	course
source	court*	fourth*	gourd
mould	moult	though	known
thrown*	throw	growth*	oath
foam	coat*	gloat	loath

*Lesson 81—Oral.*

coarse*	tow	co/coa	haut/boy
poach	beau*	poul try*	board er
hoarse*	beaux	mould y	mourn er
broach	know	yeo man	load stone
coach*	hoar/y	bowl der	boat swain

*Lesson 82—Oral.*

low'er*	bow/line	a float/	ap proach/
own er*	bow sprit	a board	en croach
colt er	shoul der*	un load*	re proach
foe man	smoul der	re source	dis course
poul tice*	flam beau	re course	loath/some



*Lesson 79*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

loam      hoax      moat      glow      roam

The castle — was wide and deep.  
 Some love to — o'er the dark sea foam.  
 A sandy — makes a good farm.  
 Reporters often — the people.  
 The sunset — rests on the scene.

*Lesson 80*—Written.

moult      gourd      loath      bourn      known

The — from which no traveler returns.  
 A — makes a good dipper.  
 And having — you, love you better still.  
 Birds — every year. What does that mean?  
 I am — to believe what he says.

*Lesson 81*—Written.

cocoa      hautboy      hoary      boulder      loadstone

From youth to — age.  
 The — tree grows in warm countries.  
 The —s were worn smooth by ice.  
 Did you hear him play on the —?  
 — attracts iron and steel. What is it?

*Lesson 82*—Written.

resource      smoulder      colter      encroach      flambeau

Never — on the rights of others.  
 Fire often —s a long time before it breaks out.  
 His way was lighted by a —.  
 The — of a plow cuts the sod.  
 Our —s are many and great.



*Lesson 83—Oral.*

ă=ăi, uă, ăa

plaid                      Ca'naan                      guar an tee'

ě=ěa, ăi, a, ěi, ěo, iě, u, uě, ay

dead	read	lead	head
deaf	bread	dread	thread
spread	breath	death	dealt
dreamt	health	wealth	meant
sweat	threat	breadth	breast

*Lesson 84—Oral.*

guest	guess	a'ny	bur'y
tread	stead	ma ny	heav en
cleanse	says	threat en	feath er
friend	said	heath er	leath er
stealth	realm	weath er	clean ly

*Lesson 85—Oral.*

read'y	stead'y	break/fast	a gain'
jeal ous	heif er	mead ow	pleas'ure
zeal ot	leav en	treas ure	peas ant
heav y	weap on	zeal ous	head ache
leop ard	jeop ard	meas ure	pheas ant

plaid    realm    cleanly    heather    zealous

In fancy's — he oft would stray.

The — worker wins his way.

My blood would stain the —.

He wrapped his — about him and lay down.

— habits conduce greatly to good health.



*Lesson 86—Oral.*

ö=a, öw, öi.

[Drill well on pronunciation of these words.]

wad	squad	wand	swan*
wan	wash*	wasp	what
squat	watch*	swamp*	quash
squash	was*	wast	squab
swab	swap	yacht (yö't)	chaps

*Lesson 87—Oral.*

swal/low*	wal/low	war/rant	quad/rant
wan der*	quar rel*	quar ry	squan der
mem oir	squal id	scal lop	squab ble
was sail	swamp y	wan ton	squad ron
waf fle	wal let*	wad ding	knowl edge*

[Write sentences containing words marked with a \* as part of these lessons.]

**wand                  squad                  wan                  yacht**

A —— of soldiers marched in.

Kindness is the magic —— that draws friends.

The —— ran swiftly before the breeze.

Pale and —— he rose from his sick bed.

**quarry    wanton    warrant    memoir    squadron**

The —— sailed against the foe.

Many write their own ——s.

That fine marble came from the ——.

——- cruelty should be punished.

The Sheriff had a —— for his arrest,



*Lesson 88—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

*ī* (i long), as in *fine*.      *ĭ* (i short), as in *it*.

A *slight*, light; small.  
*sleight*, dexterity.

B *stile*, steps over a fence.  
*style*, manner.

C *rice*, a grain.  
*rise* (*n.*), an ascent.

D *tied*, did tie.  
*tide* of the ocean.

E *time*, a period.  
*thyme*, a plant.

F *vial*, a small bottle.  
*viol*, a musical instrument.

G *vice*, sin.  
*vise* to hold things.

H *rye*, a grain.  
*wry*, twisted.

*Lesson 89—Oral.*

A *been*, existed.  
*bin*, a box.

B *cymbal*, an instrument.  
*symbol*, a sign.

C *cygnet*, a young swan.  
*signet*, a seal; a stamp.

D *fisher*, one who fishes.  
*fissure*, a cleft.

E *gild*, to cover with gold.  
*guild*, a society.

F *gilt* with gold.  
*guilt*, crime.

G *him*, a pronoun.  
*hymn*, a sacred song.

H *in*, within.  
*inn*, a tavern.

*Lesson 90—Oral.*

A *kill*, to take life.  
*kiln*, a large oven.

B *links* of a chain.  
*lynx*, an animal.

C *limb*, a branch.  
*limn*, to outline.

D *nit*, egg of an insect.  
*knit* stockings.

E *mist*, fog.  
*missed*, did miss.

F *pistol*, a firearm.  
*pistil*, part of a flower.

G *ring*, a circlet.  
*wring*, to twist.

H *missile*, something sent.  
*missal*, a mass book.



*Lesson 88—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

A bank whereon the wild (E) blows.—*Shakespeare*. On a (A) (C) of ground. (E) and (D) wait for no man.—*Proverb*. (G) which always leads to wilds of woe.—*Thomson*. Comin' thro' the (H). How the (B) refines.—*Pope*. The (C) swamps of the south invite him.—*Irving*. A (A) motion showed his (A) of hand. Uncork the blue (F). And softer strings of lute or (F).—*Milton*. I'm sitting on the (B), Mary.—*Lady Dufferin*. She (D) the ribbon in a knot. He was held as in a (G).

*Lesson 89—Written.*

Had slightly pressed its (C) sage.—*Scott*. I am not now that which I have (A).—*Byron*. Shall I not take mine ease in mine (H)?—*Shakespeare*. Three (D)s went sailing out into the west.—*Kingsley*. Error is not always (F). Let me, at least, offer one (G).—*Bryant*. The (B)s clashed. The rays of sunset (E) the spire. The (E) met in the town hall. Fill the (A) with apples. A yawning (D) in the earth. All things are (B)s.—*Longfellow*. The dome glitters in the sun since it was (F). The (C) swam (H) the lake.

*Lesson 90—Written.*

The (H) whistled through the air.—*Scott*. Like silent ghosts in (E)y shrouds.—*Celia Thaxter*. The close (D) bonds of sympathy. Lime is burned in a (A). Friendship's (B) are still unbroken.—*Song*. The (F) is the seed-bearing organ. (G) out, wild bells, to the wild sky.—*Tennyson*. See the wind (G) the (C) off the tree. The artist (C)s the figure. All the woods are sad with (E).—*Whittier*. We (E) him from his usual place. She lost her (H) on the way. The gadfly lays its (D)s on horses' legs. Shoot the (B).



*Lesson 91—Oral.*

ũ=ô, oũ, ồ, ôe, ôi, eô

love	dove	shove	does
blood	flood	glove*	touch*
tough*	rough	done	young*
some	front*	month	sponge
won	none	wont	once

*Lesson 92—Oral.*

dost	oth'er*	won'der	cov'ey
come*	cov er	hov er	plov er*
doth	moth er*	broth er	smoth er
monk	ov en	slov en	doz en
touched	hon ey	mon ey	monk ey*

*Lesson 93—Oral.*

pom'mel	shov'el*	mon'grel	bom'bast
col or*	com fit	com fort*	com pass
cov ert	cov et	gov ern	Mon day*
on ion*	stom ach	thor ough	ton nage
wor ry	coup let	doub let	doub le

*Lesson 94—Oral.*

troub'le*	cour'age	a bove'*	amongst'
coup le*	cous in	be loved	be come
flour ish	south ern	af front	un done
nour ish	dun geon	con front	e nough*
coun try*	por poise	a mong	pom'ace



*Lesson 91—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

dove      sponge      wont      flood      rough

——s grow at the bottom of the sea.

The —— swept every thing before it.

At evening he was —— to stray.

—— winds shake the darling buds of May.

The —— brought an olive branch.

*Lesson 92—Written.*

smother      monk      hover      covey      sloven

A —— of quails arose from the bush.

Be not ——ly in your habits.

Do not —— the voice of conscience.

See the hawk —— over the chicken.

The barefooted —— begged alms.

*Lesson 93—Written.*

tonnage      mongrel      pommel      comfit      couplet

He held fast the —— of his saddle.

The —— dog could not catch the hare.

Fruit dried in sugar makes nice ——s.

The vessel's —— was five hundred tons.

The —— rhymes very smoothly.

*Lesson 94—Written.*

courage      porpoise      pomace      dungeon      confront

Grind the apples to ——, and press out the cider.

The —— loves to play by moonlight.

—— this man with his accuser.

The knight stood in his ——, pining for freedom.

——, brother! do not falter.



*Lesson 95—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ō (o long), as in nōte. ǒ (o short), as in nōt.

A	pole, a stick. poll, to register votes.	E	roe, a female deer. row, to pull a boat; a line.
	rode, did ride.	F	rote, mere repetition. wrote, did write.
B	road, a way. rowed, did row.	G	sole of the foot; a fish. soul, the spirit.
C	rose, a flower; did rise. rows, does row.	H	sore, hurt. soar, to fly aloft.
D	Rome, a city. roam, to wander.		

*Lesson 96—Oral.*

A	shone, did shine. shown, directed.	E	so, thus. sow, to scatter. sew with a needle.
B	slow, not fast. sloe, a wild fruit.	F	throw, to fling. throe, agony.
C	soared, did soar. sword, a weapon.	G	toe of the foot. tow, broken flax; to draw.
D	throne of a king. thrown, flung.	H	yoke for oxen. yolk of an egg.

*Lesson 97—Oral.*

A	told, did tell. tolled, rung slowly.	E	flocks, herds. phlox, a plant.
B	tole, to decoy. toll, to ring slowly.	F	loch, a lake. lock of a door; of hair.
C	soled, put on soles. sold, did sell.	G	coral, a kind of stone. corol, part of a flower.
D	choler, anger. collar for the neck.	H	not, a denial. knot, a tie.



*Lesson 95—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Words learned by (F) a parrot may rehearse.—*Cowper*.  
 (C) of rosemary, with flowery stem.—*Dryden*. That sweet  
 child I met at (D).—*Willis*. Then out of sight she (H)s.—  
*Dryden*. Like him, that on a lonesome (B).—*Coleridge*. Save  
 when they stirred the (E).—*Scott*. Go, miser ! go ; for lucre  
 sell thy (G).—*Dryden*. The (C) is fairest when 't is budding  
 new.—*Scott*. Whose (G) bliss is eating.—*Dryden*. He (B)  
 until his hands were (H). He (F) me that he fished with  
 a (A). We (B) home. Can you (E) a boat?

*Lesson 96—Written.*

Their sickles reap the corn another (E)s.—*Sandys*. And  
 tame to plums the sourness of the (B).—*Dryden*. The eyes  
 that (A) now dimmed and gone.—*Moore*. Leaning upon  
 my (C).—*Shakespeare*. The morning on her (D) of gold.—  
*Chapman*. Beneath the bending (H).—*Pope*. I marked his  
 (F) of pain. She was (A) how to (E), but was (B) in  
 learning. The eagle (C) away. I cut my (G) (E) that it  
 bled. Kindled like fire in (G). The (H) being bad, the  
 egg was (D) away.

*Lesson 97—Written.*

Scarce can I speak, my (D) is so great.—*Shakespeare*. The  
 (E) held spikes of purple flame.—*Bayard Taylor*. The mid-  
 night clock has (A).—*Mason*. Trembling, left its (G) cell.—  
*Rogers*. Shepherds watched their (E) by night. (F) Kat-  
 rine lay beneath him rolled.—*Scott*. Esteem and love were  
 never to be (C).—*Pope*. (B) the bell. The (F) is broken.  
 I (A) him to bring me a (D).

A (H) can choke a felon into clay ;

A (H) can save him, spelled without the k.—*Holmes*.



*Lesson 98.*

[Let the pupil write sentences using the opposites of words in this lesson, thus, good—bad.]

<i>bad</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>light</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>dark</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>quick</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>some</i>
<i>first</i>	<i>wet</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>well</i>

*Lesson 99.*

<i>fat</i>	<i>few</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>joy</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>mud</i>
<i>dry</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>hate</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>late</i>

[Assist the pupils, when necessary, by such questioning as will lead them to find the proper word.]

*Lesson 100.***The Table.**

dish	cru'et	knives	tu reen'
plate	cast er*	forks	gob'let*
cups	sau cer	spoons	pitch er*
urn	chi na*	bowls	nap kins*

*Lesson 101.***In the House.**

bel'laws	cur'tain	ket'tle	grid'i ron*
bed stead	mir ror*	ba sin	book case
scut tle*	car pet	can is ter	mat tress*
bu reau*	chairs	grid dle	wash stand

[Write sentences containing words marked with a \*.]



*Lesson 102.***Nuts, Fruits.**

pe can'	fig	mel'on	per sim'mon
fil'bert	prune	cur rants	ba na na
pine nut	pear	peach es	nec'ta rine
pea nut	grapes	a pri cot	pine ap ple
al mond	quince	or ange	rasp ber ries
wal nut	plum	rai sin	goose ber ries
chest nut	lime	lem on	straw ber ries
chinc a pin	ap'ple	gua va	black ber ries
hick o ry nut	cit ron	pa paw'	pome gran ate

*Lesson 103.***Articles of Food.**

grits	gru'el	bis'cuit	por'ridge
mush	jel ly	muf fin	dough nut
samp	cook y	cat sup	om e let
toast	oat meal	hom i ny	dump ling
cheese	hon ey	cus tard	sand wich
cake	syr up	frit ters	mar ma lade
pie	sug ar	pop o ver	pre serves'
soup	waf fle	sar dine	suc'co tash
meat	crul ler	an cho'vy	john ny cake

*Lesson 104.***Clothing.**

shoes	cloak	mit'tens	doi'man
boots	shawl	a pron	rib bon
hose	skirt	col lar	po lo naise'
coat	gai'ters	cra vat'	pet'ti coat
shirt	san dals	bon'net	o ver coat
vest	slip pers	ruche	o ver alls
gloves	basque	trou'sers	pan ta loons'
cape	blouse	dust er	hand'ker chief
kilt	scarf	neck tie	over shoes



*Lesson 105—Oral.*

oi, as in boil.

coil	foil	oil*	soil*
toil*	coin	loin	join
groin	quoin	coir	joint*
point	void	choice	voice
foist	hoist	joist	moist*

*Lesson 106—Oral.*

noise*	poise	loi'ter	coin'age .
spoil*	roil	hoi den	clois ter
quoit	broil*	doi ly	noi some
coif	toi'let	foi ble	moist ure
moil	point er*	poi son*	oint ment

*Lesson 107—Oral.*

tur'moil	en join'	pur loin'	sub join'
tre foil	ex ploit	a noint	ap point
par boil	de void	de spoil	em broil
sir loin	re joice	ad join	a droit
join er	a void	re coil	in'voice

*Lesson 108—Oral.*

oy=oi.

boy	loy'al	oys'ter*	de coy'
joy	roy al*	voy age*	en joy
toy	coy ish	joy ous	de ploy
cloy	boy ish*	al loy'	em ploy
coy	joy ful*	an noy	de stroy



*Lesson 105*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

void      joist      quoin      foil      hoist

The — is made of wood.

Then — our starry flag, and fling it to the breeze.

A — is used by printers.

The rascal's scheme was —ed.

Sweet bird that singest — of care.

*Lesson 106*—Written.

foible      cloister      hoiden      loiter      doily

Never — on your way to school.

Girls, do not act like —s.

Every one has his own —.

A — is a small napkin for table use.

She returned to the —, to end her life there.

*Lesson 107*—Written.

adjoin      turmoil      trefoil      exploit      invoice

The mérchant sent an — of the goods.

That was a most daring —.

They lived in the —ing house.

He lived a life of constant —.

The — is the three-leafed clover.

*Lesson 108*—Written.

alloy      decoy      deploy      cloy      coy

The Indians —ed them into the wood.

— is used to harden gold and silver.

The general —ed his troops into line.

Children are not easily —ed with sweets.

Courteous though —, and gentle though refined.



*Lesson 109—Oral.*

ou, as in out.

our	pout	hour	sour
loud*	noun	thou	bound
found*	cloud*	hound*	bout
gout	mound	proud	ground
pound	sound	lout	round*

*Lesson 110—Oral.*

wound	shroud	oust	rout
doubt	drought	spout	sprout*
pounce	mouse	bounce	flounce
scour*	shout*	stout*	fount
mount	gouge	trout*	souse

*Lesson 111—Oral.*

couch	grouse	south*	found'er
pouch	flout	rouse*	floun der
vouch	scout	spouse	coun ty*
slouch	snout	bough*	boun ty
douse	mouth*	slough	dough ty

*Lesson 112—Oral.*

ow=ou.

bow'er	cow'er	dow'er	pow'er*
show er*	tow er	pow der*	chow der
tow el*	row el	vow el	trow el
bow els	cow ard*	cow slip	prow ess
prowl	dow ry	blow zy	drow sy



*Lesson 109*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

gout      pound      lout      sour      bout

The boys had a fine —— at ball.

That long lazy —— is late.

Hear him —— his prison door.

—— is a most painful disease.

—— looks and words win no friends.

*Lesson 110*—Written.

wound      oust      drought      souse      shroud

Nor in sheet nor in —— we —— him.

The long —— dried up the crops.

Not paying his rent he was ——ed.

The long train —— up the mountain.

His boat tipped and ——d him.

*Lesson 111*—Written.

scout      grouse      founder      doughty      flout

—— fly very swiftly. What are they?

The —— found the enemy's camp.

Do not —— or flounce when spoken to.

Such —— deeds were seldom seen.

The ship ——ed in the gale.

*Lesson 112*—Written.

rowel      tower      chowder      prowess      cower

Great —— was shown by the soldier.

Did you ever eat ——? From what is it made?

Crash! The —— fell in ruins.

The wild beasts —— before the flame.

He dashed the ——s in his steed.



*Lesson 113—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ōō, ōō, â, â.

A	bruise, to hurt. brews, does brew.	E	root of a tree. route, course or way.
B	chews, does chew. choose, to select.	F	rood, fourth of an acre. rude, uncivil.
C	crews of ships. cruise, to sail around.	G	threw, did throw. through the door.
	shoot, to discharge; to sprout.		to, towards.
D	chute, a rapid descent in a river; a tube or trough.	H	too, also; more than enough. two, a number.

*Lesson 114—Oral.*

A	your, belonging to you. ewer, a pitcher.	E	cast, thrown. caste, high or low class.
B	troop of mounted soldiers. troupe of actors.	F	draft, order on a bank. draught of air; of water.
C	wood, a forest. would do a thing.		air, atmosphere.
D	cask, a barrel. casque, a helmet.	G	heir, an inheritor. e'er, ever. ere, before.

*Lesson 115—Oral.*

A	fair, beautiful; just. fare, price of passage.	E	stare, to gaze at. stair, steps.
B	glare of light. glair, white of an egg.	F	tare, a weed. tear, to rend.
C	hair of the head. hare, an animal.		there, in that place.
	pare, to peel.	G	their, belonging to them. they're, they are.
D	pair, two. pear, a fruit.	H	ware, goods. wear, to have on.



*Lesson 113—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Yet true it is as cow (B) cud.—*Wyatt*. Humility, that low sweet (E) from which all heavenly virtues (D).—*Moore*. Float ships with all their (C), no more to sink or rise.—*Longfellow*. The (F) are never loved. Examine all, and (B) the right. His (E) lay along the shore. It shall (A) thy head.—*Bible*. (H) ships were sent out to (C) along the shore. The song (H) daring, and the theme (H) great.—*Prior*. He bought a (F) of ground. Henry (G) his ball (G) the window. Go (H) your home.

*Lesson 114—Written.*

Seek the shelter of the (C).—*Dryden*. The (B) has been playing at the theater. In India, each (E) has its own customs and occupation. (G) to himself, that heritage of woe. They closed their trembling (B).—*Dryden*. Basins and (A)s to lave her dainty hands.—*Shakespeare*. Uprose this poem of the earth and (G).—*Longfellow*. The bitter (F) that life holds out to all.—*Cowper*. I (C) buy a (F). The knight (E) his (D) upon the ground. He bought a (D) of wine. For seldom, sure, if (G) before.—*Scott*.

*Lesson 115—Written.*

Moths are ever caught by (B).—*Byron*. He frets, he fumes, he (E)s, he stamps the ground.—*Dryden*. I (H) it, set with stars of light.—*Mackay*. And on her (C) a glory, like a saint.—*Keats*. They sell (G) various (H)s. A star-light evening, and a morning (A).—*Dryden*. (G) go a (D) of (C)s. While ye gather the (F)s.—*Bible*. Pull the ripened (D).—*Dryden*. Do not (F) your clothes. The (B) of an egg is called albumen. Climb the golden (E)s. The (A) was paid. (D) the peach nicely. (G) all going home.



*Lesson 116—Oral.*

ä, as in ärm.

[Watch carefully the pronunciation of these words, and drill well on those habitually mispronounced.]

calf	half	gape	alms
bark*	dark*	hark	lark
mark*	park	cart*	dart
mart	bard	tart	farm*
harm	part	card	hard

*Lesson 117—Oral.*

lard	yard*	scar*	spar
yarn	barn	balm	bath
path	calm*	palm	darn
harp*	carp	barb	garb
marl	salve	starve*	psalm

*Lesson 118—Oral.*

barge	large	carve*	charge*
czar	farce	parse	harsh
arch	parch	qualm	marsh
larch	march	scarf*	sharp*
spark	smart*	snarl	wrath

*Lesson 119—Oral.*

ä=äü, eä, uä, e, äa.

jaunt	daunt	gaunt	haunt
taunt	vaunt	launch*	haunch
craunch	launched	laugh*	heart*
hearth*	guard	flaunt	aunt*
laun'dry	saun'ter	ba zaar'	ser'geant



*Lesson 116*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

park          tart          bard          alms          lark

Give — unto the poor.

Mary made a pie from the — apples.

The ancient —s were poets and musicians.

Hark ! the — at heaven's gate sings.

What a beautiful — this is.

*Lesson 117*—Written.

carp          spar          marl          balm          barb

James broke the — off his hook.

— is used in some countries to enrich land.

The vessel lost her —s in the gale.

There is a — for every woe.

Nor drain I ponds the golden — to take.

*Lesson 118*—Written.

barge          harsh          czar          larch          parse

The — tree loses its leaves in autumn.

The — floated down the river.

You will soon have to —.

— words sometimes wound deeply.

Russia's ruler is called the —.

*Lesson 119*—Written.

taunt          gaunt          daunt          jaunt          flaunt

Never — your playmates.

They took a — into the country.

Vice —s along our streets.

— famine sat upon the hearth.

Let no difficulty — you.



*Lesson 120.*

[Let pupils write sentences, using the opposites of words in this lesson; thus, **male—female.**]

take	tame	wide	wise
male	save	nice	Stupid
came	bare	life	rise
come	ride	wife	lost

*Lesson 121.*

small	long	sink	morning
back	damp	straight	darkness
sick	best	fresh	better
land	down	cloudy	merry

[Assist the pupil, when necessary, by such questioning as will lead him to find the proper word.]

*Lesson 122.***Trees.**

spruce	ma'ple	hem'lock	pop'lar
elm	al der	hick o ry	syc a more
birch	ce dar	lau rel	wil low
palm	co coa	cy press	ban yan

*Lesson 123.***Flowers and Plants.**

dai'sy	tu'lip	blue'bell	wood'bine
pop py	lu pine	hare bell	cac tus
pan sy	vi o let	mul lein	bone set
pe o ny	cro cus	but ter cup	hol ly hock



*Lesson 124.*

â, as in âsk.

[Watch carefully the pronunciation of these words, and drill well on those habitually mispronounced.]

bask	cask*	flask	last
vast	cast	past	hasp
task	mast	mask	pass
raft*	pant	waft	lass
gasp	<u>class</u> *	grass*	glass*

*Lesson 125.*

brass*	clasp*	grasp	lance
dance	glance	prance	chance
chaff	staff	quaff	grant
slant	branch*	shaft	graft*
blanch	blast*	chant	trance

*Lesson 126.*

af'ter*	raft'er*	mas'ter	plas'ter
slan der*	chan dler	bas ket*	cas ket
pass port	pas tor	past ure*	pas time
a las'	a baft'	a mass'	sur pass'
ad vance	en hance	a ghaſt	en chant
<b>prance</b>	<b>passport</b>	<b>trance</b>	<b>amass</b>

Strive to —— knowledge. It is worth more than gold.

He took his —— with him to France.

The horse ——s proudly along the street.

Many persons have been buried while in a ——.

[Write sentences containing the words marked with a \*.]



*Lesson 127—Oral.*

a, as in all.

[Let pupils form new words, by adding *ing*, *er*, and *ly* to such monosyllables as will properly take those suffixes, both in this and other lessons.]

gall	mall	tall*	pall
wall*	halt	malt	salt*
want	warm*	wart	warp
ward	warn	scald	false

*Lesson 128—Oral.*

waltz	quart	al'ter	fal'ter
dwarf*	swarm*	hal ter*	pal ter
war	small*	quar ter*	wa ter
squall	stall	war bler*	al der
thwart	sward	al tar	all spice

*Lesson 129—Oral.*

al'most*	cal'dron	wal'rus*	wharf'age
al so	pal sy	war den	bal sam
quar to	pal try	fal con	ward robe*
al ways*	swarth y	war fare	war rior
bald rick	wal nut*	war ble	thrall dom

*Lesson 130—Oral.*

pal'frey	ap pall'*	a ward'	fore stall'
pie bald*	ex alt	a thwart	re call*
co balt	ba salt	in stall	with al
jack al	be fall*	re ward*	en thrall
calk er	war'like	ward'er	war'bler



*Lesson 127*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

mall          malt          pall          warp          ward

Drive the post with the ——.   
 See how the board is ———ed by the sun.   
 A velvet ——— covered the coffin.   
 The guardian dearly loved his ——.   
 The brewer uses ——— to make beer.

*Lesson 128*—Written.

sward      squall      thwart      alder      falter

The ———s fringed the murmuring brook.   
 Daisies from the green ——— springing.   
 A ——— has capsized the boat! They will drown!   
 Onward! Upward! Do not ———.   
 The king's wishes were ———ed.

*Lesson 129*—Written.

warfare      falcon      paltry      swarthy      warble

Such strains ne'er ——— in the linnet's throat.   
 As stoops the ——— to her prey.   
 The ——— Moor rode by on his charger.   
 Soldier rest! Thy ——— o'er.   
 No ——— fear disturbs his soul.

*Lesson 130*—Written.

jackal          palfrey          award          basalt

—— is a very dark, heavy rock.   
 An —— of the prizes was made.   
 The —— hunts in packs.   
     The ancient earl, with stately grace,   
     Would Clara on her —— place.



*Lesson 131—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

A	bow, to bend. bough, a branch.	E	whirl, to turn. whorl, a circle of leaves.
B	flower, a blossom. flour, fine meal.	F	salter, more salt. Psalter, book of Psalms.
C	foul, unclean. fowl, a bird.	G	pore, to study closely. pour, to rush; to empty out.
D	our, belonging to us. hour, sixty minutes.	H	morn, morning. mourn, to lament.

*Lesson 132—Oral.*

A	load, a burden. lode, a vein of ore.	E	breach, a gap. breech, part of a gun.
B	broach, to open. brooch, a bosom pin.	F	mews, cries like a cat. muse, to think.
C	serf, a slave. surf, breaking waves.	G	dire, dreadful. dyer, one who dyes.
D	serge, a kind of cloth. surge, a wave.	H	bear, to carry; an animal. bare, naked.

*Lesson 133—Oral.*

A	alter, to change. altar of a church.	E	compliment, praise. complement, that which completes.
B	auger, a tool. augur, a soothsayer.	F	cote for doves. coat, a garment.
C	borough, a town. burrow, to dig a hole.	G	muscle of the body. mussel or muscle, a shell-fish.
D	born, brought into life. borne, carried; suffered. bourn, destination.	H	mustard, a plant. mustered, gathered.



*Lesson 131—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Before the Chastener humbly let me (A).—*Byron*. Some on antiquated authors (G).—*Dryden*. Curdles a long life into one (D).—*Byron*. Made Heaven's radiant face look (C).—*Crashaw*. Under the blossom that hangs on the (A).—*Shakespeare*. Why is the ocean (F) than the rivers? The eddies toss and (E). Awhile she (H)s his loss.—*Gay*. Unbroken floods and solid torrents (G).—*Thomson*. "Farewell, my (B)s," I said. Some (B)s have (E)s. The miller ground (D) (B). Tresses like the (H).—*Milton*. We will eat the (C).

*Lesson 132—Written.*

(F) on nature with a poet's eye.—*Campbell*. From the (D) upon the sea.—*Rockwell*. Her golden (B) such birth betrayed.—*Scott*. The Comstock (A) was very rich. (G) was the noise of conflict.—*Milton*. The Czar Alexander freed the (C)s. Brown rocks left (H) on every hand.—*Longfellow*. Once more into the (E).—*Shakespeare*. You may take the (D) to the (G). Crime is a heavy (A) to carry. The (H) growls, the cat (F). We bathe in the (C). I had a (E) loading gun. He (B)ed the subject first.

*Lesson 133—Written.*

They might have (D) more welcome news.—*Young*. Like an eagle in a dove (F).—*Shakespeare*. Thou Royal River (D), of sun and shower.—*Longfellow*. The (B)s predicted events to the Romans. The flames ascend on either (A) clear.—*Dryden*. So many hollow (E)s.—*Milton*. Rabbits (C) in the ground. His (G)s were hardened by labor. The general (H) his troops. He hid the (B) under his (F). You may eat (G)s. Do not (A) this. From whose (D) no traveler returns. We eat ground (H) seed with beef.



*Lesson 134—Oral.*

a=au, aw, o, ôa.

law	jaw	paw	raw
caul	haul	maul	daub*
laud	bawl	yawl	claw
draw*	flaw	thaw	hawk*
dawn*	fawn*	lawn	pawn

*Lesson 135—Oral.*

yawn	torn	corn*	horn
ford	cord	lord	fork
cork*	sort	form	cause*
clause	pause*	gauze	fault*
vault	sauce	paunch	fraud

*Lesson 136—Oral.*

brawl	crawl*	drawl	scrawl
sprawl	brawn	drawn	spawn
squaw*	straw	horse	north
scorn	thorn*	short	storm*
broad*	scorch	snort	torch

*Lesson 137—Oral.*

gaud'y*	sau'cer	haugh'ty	au'burn
hor net	aw ful*	taw dry	awk ward
taw ny	for ty*	cau tion	auc tion
bor der	cau cus	fau cet	naught y
sau sage	awn ing*	mor sel*	maud lin



*Lesson 134*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

laud      yawl      flaw      pawn      lawn

O'er ——s the lily sheds perfume.

There is a —— in the diamond.

Did you know that the —— was a ship's boat?

The miserable sot ——ed his coat for drink.

We are apt to —— successful men too much.

*Lesson 135*—Written.

horn      clause      vault      fraud      gauze

—— is too often successful over honesty.

His couch was under the blue —— of heaven.

A film of —— covered her features.

The —— of the hunter is heard on the hill.

That —— is worth all the rest.

*Lesson 136*—Written.

brawl      spawn      torch      drawl      scorn

Do not —— out your words.

The —— of fish is hatched in water.

Look in the next fierce —— to see them die.

—— to gain a friend by servile ways.

Anarchy wields a —— in her hand.

*Lesson 137*—Written.

caution      tawny      caucus      tawdry      auburn

Avoid a taste for —— dress.

Her —— hair curled gracefully.

—— seldom leads us far astray.

The —— lion roams the desert.

A —— was held by the leaders.



*Lesson 138—Oral.*

ã, as in câre.

bare	dare*	fare	hare
mare	pare	rare	ware
flare	glare	snare	stare
share*	spare*	scarce*	square
pared	tare	cared*	shared

*Lesson 139—Oral.*

pa/rent*	bare/ly	rare/ly*	a ware/
care ful*	char y	scarce ly	pre pare*
care less*	star ing	ware house	be ware
rare-ripe	shar er	shar ing	com pare
dar ing	par ing	de clare/	in snare

*Lesson 140—Oral.*

â=âi, eâ, ây, ê, êi.

fair	hair	lair	pair*
chair*	bear	pear*	tear
wear	swear	there*	where
their*	prayer	stair	heir

*Lesson 141—Oral.*

fair/y	gair/ish	hair/y	fair/ly*
stair case	fair ness	where fore	bear ing
swear ing*	bear er	swear er	pair ing
af fair/*	re pair/*	im pair/	mo hair
for swear	for bear	par terre	de spair/*



*Lesson 138—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

rare      flare      square      snare      shared

They pared the apple and —— it equally.

The candle ——s in the draught.

How many equal sides has a ——?

The path of life is full of ——s.

Rich and —— were the gems she wore.

*Lesson 139—Written.*

staring      chary      daring      aware      Rare-ripe

The —— is a fine old kind of peach.

Were you —— of the fact?

Be —— of your secrets.

Avoid —— at strangers. It is not polite.

Many deeds of —— were performed.

*Lesson 140—Written.*

where      prayer      lair      heir      swear

—— not at all.—*Bible.*

—— is the key to heaven's gate.

They tracked the tiger to his —— in the jungle.

He was —— to vast estates.

—— there's a will, there's a way.

*Lesson 141—Written.*

bearer      fairy      gairish      forbear      parterre

The —— was filled with beautiful flowers.

Monstrous hats and —— colors.

Learn to bear and —— through life.

'T is the dawn of the —— day.

We are ——s of the rain to the flowers and grain.



*Lesson 142—Oral.*

ē, as in hēr.

pert*	fern	serf	germ
term	herb*	verb	sperm
were*	wert	jerk	verge
herb*	merge	serge	swerve
stern	verse*	err	terse

*Lesson 143—Oral.*

clerk*	perch*	nerve	serve
fer'tile	serv'ile	cler'gy	cer'tain*
fer vent	herb age	herds man	her mit
ker nel*	mer cer	mer maid	nerv ous
per fect*	per jure	serv ice	sher bet

*Lesson 144—Oral.*

mer'chant*	a lert'	de sert'	per vert'
ver dict*	ad vert	ex pert*	con verse*
verd ure	a vert	in ert	im merse
ver min*	con vert	in sert	per verse
ver bal	di vert	in vert	dis perse

*Lesson 145—Oral.*

co erce'	con fer'*	de fer'	in fer'
a merce	in ter	pre fer*	re fer
a ver	con cern	dis cern	con verge
di verge	de serve*	pre serve*	ob serve*
re serve	su perb	re verse	e merge



*Lesson 142—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

germ      swerve      serf      verge      terse

The horse —d on the — of the cliff.

The rain caused the —s to sprout.

The czar Alexander freed the —s.

A poet, too, there was, whose verse  
Was tender, musical, and —.

*Lesson 143—Written.*

fertile      fervent      sherbet      perjure      mercer

— is a drink used by the Turks.

The — sold rich silk and velvets.

A man who takes a false oath —s himself.

The — earth laughs with the harvest.

The elements shall melt with — heat.

*Lesson 144—Written.*

verdure      avert      verbal      alert      desert

James sent a — message to Frank.

The towering hills with — clad.

Be — in your school duties.

Never — the path of truth and honor.

Nothing can — death. It comes to all.

*Lesson 145—Written.*

reverse      defer      inter      discern      emerge

His piercing eye can naught —.

We generally — the dead.

See him — from the raging river.

Never — to-day's duty till to-morrow.

The judges should — the decision.



*Lesson 146—Oral.*

ē=ī, û, o, ēa, oû, y.

earn*	earth	dearth	heard
hearse*	learn*	yearn	search
pearl*	birth	firth	girth
mirth	chirp*	first	thirst
flirt	squirt	third	twirl

*Lesson 147—Oral.*

whirl*	world	worse*	worst
worth	burnt*	burst*	durst*
spurn	curse	nurse	purse
curve	furze	scurf	spurt
myrrh	sir	cur	dirk

*Lesson 148—Oral.*

dirt	stir*	burn	gird
fur	word	curb	surf
bird	work*	curl*	turf
girl	worm	birch	curd*
firm*	turn	girt	surd

*Lesson 149—Oral.*

furl	shirt	bur*	surge
earl	skirt	smirch	smirk
pur*	church*	lurch	scourge
dirge	churn*	churl	urn
kirk	curst	purge	shirk*



*Lesson 146—Written.*

[See directions on page 17.]

girth      search      thirst      mirth      first

Nothing's so hard but —— will find it out.

The —— of his saddle broke and he was thrown.

—— can into folly glide.

The ferns were curling with —— and heat.

—— in the hearts of his countrymen.

*Lesson 147—Written.*

worth      purse      dirk      curve      spurn

Who steals my —— steals trash.

The patriot ——s the traitor's gold.

The —— was buried in his side.

With many a —— my bank I fret.

Whatever is —— doing at all, is —— doing well.

*Lesson 148—Written.*

curb      gird      turf      word      worm

Green be the —— above thee, friend of my better days.

Gilded tombs do ——s infold.

—— your temper lest it rule you.

We —— us for the coming fight.

Thoughts that breathe, and ——s that burn.

*Lesson 149—Written.*

furl      kirk      lurch      earl      dirge

On the ——'s face the flush of rage.

By forms unseen their —— is sung.

In harbor safe they —— their sail.

The ship gave a —— and went down.

In the Scottish dialect —— means church.



*Lesson 150—Oral.*

ẽ=ĩ, û, o, ěa, y, ou.

ear/ly*	earl/dom	ear/nest*	dirt/y
thir ty	vir tue	vir gin	cir cle*
cir cus	irk some	sir loin	skir mish
thir teen	fir kin	wor thy*	wor ship
jour nal	jour ney*	court e sy	bur ly

*Lesson 151—Oral.*

sur/ly	fur/ry	hur/ry*	fur/ther
mur der*	mur mur	cur dle	pur ple*
tur tle	cur few	cur lew	tur key*
turn key	sur geon	bur gess	stur geon
bur den	bur dock	burg lar*	bur nish

*Lesson 152—Oral.*

fur/nish*	cur/tain	fur/tive	fur/long
murk y	pur port	sur face	pur pose
sur feit	sur name	sur plus	Thurs day
tur nip*	myr tle	fur row*	nurs ling
squir rel*	hur ried	gur gle	pur chase*

*Lesson 153—Oral.*

in firm/	ad journ/	de mur/	re search/
ab surd*	dis turb*	con cur	re hearse
in cur	re cur	oc cur*	dis burse
in urn	re turn*	un curl	so/journ
un hurt*	u surp	un furl	sub urb



*Lesson 150*—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

courtesy virtue worship journal irksome

Charity is a —— of the heart.

It is an —— word and task.

Man always ——s something, call it what you will.

Always show —— to those around you.

The —— was published every morning.

*Lesson 151*—Written.

curfew murmur surly curlew burden

Wild as the scream of the ——.

Sin is a —— hard to bear.

The —— tolls the knell of parting day.

Nor call it chance, nor —— at the load.

A —— manner weakens friendship's chain.

*Lesson 152*—Written.

surfeit myrtle curtain hurried

A graceful —— reared its head.

They —— fast and faster on.

A —— of the sweetest things will cloy.

Night drew her sable —— down,

And pinned it with a star.—*McDonald Clarke.**Lesson 153*—Written.

sojourn rehearse uncurl unfurl infirm

Already have the elements ——ed their banners.

We —— here but for a day, death bids us come away.

And I am near to fall, —— and weary.

Let us —— our parts, and act them well.

The serpent ——ed his folds and sprung.



*Lesson 154—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ě (e short), as in mět.

A bell, for ringing.  
belle, a gay young lady.

B bred, brought up.  
bread, food.

C cent, a coin.  
sent, did send.  
scent, a perfume.

D cell, a little room.  
sell, to give for a price.

E led, did lead.  
lead, a metal.

F red, a color.  
read, did read.

G rest, quiet; remainder.  
wrest, to twist.

H reck, to care.  
wreck of a ship.

*Lesson 155—Oral.*

A step with the foot.  
steppe, a high plain.

B wether, a sheep.  
weather, state of the air.

C cellar of a house.  
seller, one who sells.

D cession, a giving up.  
session, a meeting.

E metal, as gold, etc.  
mettle, spirit.

F medal, a coin.  
meddle, to interfere.

G lessen, to make less.  
lesson to be learned.

H levee, a bank; a reception  
levy a tax.

*Lesson 156—Oral.*

A censer, a pan for incense.  
censor, an examiner.

B fellow, a person; a partner.  
felloe of a wheel.

C bury, to put in the ground.  
berry, a small fruit.

D pedal of the piano.  
peddle, to sell.

E intense, ardent; earnest.  
intents, intentions; designs.

F retch, to try to vomit.  
wretch, a miserable person.

G assent, to agree to.  
ascent, a rising.

H pendant, an earring; a flag.  
pendent, hanging.



*Lesson 154—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The tocsin of the soul—the dinner (A).—*Byron*. A lump of (E) by day.—*Dryden*. Cast thy (B) upon the waters.—*Bible*. Such war of white and (F) within her cheeks.—*Shakespeare*. Who would rather (G) the laws.—*Dryden*. Tell me, where is fancy (B).—*Shakespeare*. The (C) of the roses will hang round it still.—*Moore*. But little he'll (H).—*Wolfe*. Ben Adhem's name (E) all the (G). He was (C) to (D) it for ten (C)s. The (A) was drowned in the (H). Open his (D). She (F) the (G) of the book.

*Lesson 155—Written.*

The rugged (E) of the mine.—*Byron*. 'Tis a (G) you should learn, try! try again. He gained the (F) by his conduct. In spite of wind and (B). Take the butter to the (C). The (B) ran a few (A)s. Never (F) with what is not your own. They will (H) a tax to build the (H). Neither a buyer nor a (C). The Tartars live on the (A)s of Asia. They would not (G) the length of the (D). That fine horse has plenty of (E). The (D) of Louisiana by France was a great gain to our country.

*Lesson 156—Written.*

Hub, tire, (B), spring, and thill.—*Holmes*. I come to (C) Cæsar, not to praise him.—*Shakespeare*. Put your foot on the (D). (H)s her ears adorn, and pearls her neck.—*Dryden*. He gave (G) to all I said. The poor (F) sank beneath the waters. (E) study made him learned. They swing the perfumed (A)s. With ribands (H).—*Shakespeare*. The boy (D)d (C)s to buy his books. To all (E) and purposes he was free. A (B) of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.—*Shakespeare*. The (H) floated from the mast.



*Lesson 157.*

[Require pupils to write the words marked with a \* in sentences of their own.]

ōo (oo long), as in mōon.

noon	boon*	loon	moon
croon	soon	spoon	swoon*
brood*	food*	mood*	rood
roof	proof*	woof	hoof
doom*	boom	room	loom*
gloom*	broom	groom	bloom*

*Lesson 158.*

droop*	troop	scoop	stoop*
sloop*	swoop*	poor	moor*
boor	boot	hoot*	moot
coot	shoot	soothe*	ooze*
cool	fool	pool*	tool
spool*	stool	tooth	booth

*Lesson 159.*

coop	loose*	buf foon'	a loof'
hoop	noose*	car toon	re proof*
loop*	coon	co coon*	bab oon
sooth	boo'by	doub loon	bal loon*
roost	boot y*	si moom	har poon*
root	schoon er*	fes toon*	lam poon

*Lesson 160.*

mon soon'	mood'y	pla toon'*	rac coon'
pol troon	coop er*	dra goon*	be hoof
hal loo*	moon beam*	tat too*	shal loon
bam boo*	boor ish*	bas soon	be hoove
ta boo	fool ish	pon toon*	ca boose*



*Lesson 161.*

[Require pupils to write the words marked with a \* in sentences of their own.]

ōō=ō, ū, ou, ūi, ew, oe, ūe.

rude*	croup	through	wound
rule	group*	youth*	strew*
ruse	truth	brute*	crude
brew	prude	prune*	spruce*
crew	truce*	bruise	cruise
drew*	bruit	fruit	newt*

*Lesson 162.*

move	lose	grew	fru'gal*
prove	do	sure	ru ral*
whom*	tour*	shrewd*	cru el*
tomb*	lewd	stewed	gru el*
womb	true	thews	cru et
whose*	shoe	chew*	dru id

*Lesson 163.*

pru'dent*	shoe'ing	los'er	a do'
ru by	rhu barb*	move ment	un do*
ru in	ruth less	prov ing	out do
ru mor*	fruit ful	du ly	ap prove*
scru ple*	pru dence*	bru tal*	im prove
tru ant	tru ly	rul er*	re prove*

*Lesson 164.*

sur tout'	im brue'	con tour'	ru'mi nate
un couth*	ac crue*	en tomb	ru bi cund*
ab struse	ca noe*	pe ruse*	ru mi nant*
as sure*	re cruit	cru'ci fy	ru di ment
in sure*	in trude*	scru ti ny*	scru pu lous



*Lesson 165.*

[In all lessons hereafter, require pupils to write the words marked with a \* in sentences of their own.]

oo (oo short), as in fōot.

soot	brook*	hood*	wood'bine
cook*	crook*	stood	wood chuck*
hook	shook	foot'bridge	wool ly
look	wool	wool en*	wood y*
rook*	wood	foot step*	wood en*
took	good	foot ball	wood man

*Lesson 166.*

oo=o, u, ou.

could*	puss	pul'ley	butch'er*
would*	bul'let*	bul rush	cuck oo
should*	pul let*	bul wark	sug ar*
wolf*	full er	pud ding*	wo man
bush*	bull ion	pul pit	wolf ish
push	bull ock	bush el	bul ly

bulrush    bullion    pulpit    cuckoo    pulley

The bending —— bows before the blustering breeze.

Uncoined gold and silver are often called ——.

Why do we raise heavy weights with a ——?

The clergyman came down from his ——.

The —— lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

woman    bully    wolfish    bulwark    bushel

The constitution is the —— of our nation.

Can you tell how many quarts are in a ——?

To —— those weaker than you is cowardly.

What would home be without ——'s presence?

Many dogs have —— instincts.



*Lesson 167.*

RULE. Words ending with *e* silent usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

1	2	3	4
date	slate	bribe	dole
hate	skate	chide	pole
mate	grade	glide	sole
rate	blame*	ride	bode
face*	frame	slide	tole
pace	trade	price	hope*
race*	shave	slice*	mope
wade	slave	spice	hone

*Lesson 168.*

rage	plane	splice	rope
wage	spade	chime	poke
bake	scrape*	shine*	rove
make	chase	twine	dose
rake	paste	whine	doze*
take	whale	stripe	choke
wake	scale	smite*	smoke
bale	stake*	write	stroke

*Lesson 169.*

lame	state	drive	stone
name	craze	thrive	drone
tame	graze*	strive	slope*
cane	glaze	prize	clothe
wane	baste	gripe	cure
pave	cede	spike	muse*
save	mete	writhe	rule
wave	scheme*	spite	dupe*

[Let pupils form new words according to rule by adding **ing**; also **er** and **ed** to such words as they properly can.]



*Lesson 170.***Food.    Cooking.**

loaf	roast	crack'er	chow'der
chop	fry	pas try	cit ron
beef	bake	pud ding	rare bit
veal	stew	sa go	fa ri'na
lamb	broil	rai sin	tap i o'ca
cut'let	sal'ad	cur ry	des sert'

*Lesson 171.***Parts of the House.**

roof	clos'et	par'lor	pĩ az'zã
at'tic	pan try	ve ran'da	range
gar ret	cel lar	bal'co ny	fur'nace
eaves	ceil ing	chim ney	cup board
hearth	kitch en	fire place	par ti'tion
porch	man tel	wain scot	li'bra ry

*Lesson 172.***Building Materials.****Buildings.**

joist	lath	sta'ble	pal'ace
sill	shin'gle	tav ern	cas tle
brace	stud ding	ho tel'	tem ple
raft'er	scant ling	cot'tage	fac to ry
bat ten	clap board	vil la	bãr rack
gird er	mor tar	pris on	ware house

*Lesson 173.***Water.    What it Does and Is.**

brook	purl	trick'le	clear
creek	foam	rip ple	pure
riv'er	surge	bub ble	tur'bid
cas cade	leap	spark le	lim pid
rap ids	swirl	ed dy	crys tal
cat a ract	spout	gur gle	trans pa'rent



*Lesson 174.***Fish.**

pike	shad	mul'let	stur'geon
trout	eel	her ring	sar dine
char	dace	tar pon	min now
perch	brill	gray ling	hal i but
bream	chub	had dock	pick er el
shark	gar	tur bot	mack er el

*Lesson 175.***Pertaining to Vessels.**

skiff	gig	bow'sprit	an'chor
bark	din'gey	jib boom	cap stan
yawl	gal ley	miz zen	hatch es
brig	frig ate	taf frail	bal last
sloop	schoon er	cab in	wheel
yacht	shrouds	hold	stern

*Lesson 176.***Water.**

gulf	firth
bay	strait
lake	ca nal'
branch	o'cean
bay'ou	whirl pool
tor rent	chan nels

**Land.**

copse	prai'rie
swamp	mead ow
val'ley	mount ain
cav ern	gran ite
for est	lime stone
jun gle	ra vine'

*Lesson 177.***Horses, and their Actions, etc.**

mus'tang	snort	pace	girth
Shet land	champ	rack	pòm'mel
A ra'bi an	rear	trot	stir rup
An da lus'ian	balk	am'ble	crup per
Per'che ron	neigh	can ter	breech ing
Clydes dale	plunge	gal lop	sur cin gle



*Lesson 178.*

## Abbreviations. Time.

Sun day	<i>Sun.</i>	in stant (present month.)	<i>inst.</i>
Mon day	<i>Mon.</i>	ult i mo (last month.)	<i>ult.</i>
Tues day	<i>Tues.</i>	prox i mo (next month.)	<i>prox.</i>
Wednes day	<i>Wed.</i>	fore noon	<i>A. M.</i>
Thurs day	<i>Thurs.</i>	af ter noon	<i>P. M.</i>
Fri day	<i>Fri.</i>	noon	<i>M.</i>
Sat ur day	<i>Sat.</i>	min ute	<i>min.</i>
Anno Domini (Year of our Lord.)	<i>A. D.</i>	sec ond	<i>sec.</i>
Be fore Christ	<i>B. C.</i>	hour	<i>hr.</i>

*Lesson 179.*

## Abbreviations. Months.

Jan u a ry	<i>Jan.</i>	Ju ly	<i>July</i>
Feb ru a ry	<i>Feb.</i>	Au gust	<i>Aug.</i>
March	<i>Mar.</i>	Sep tem ber	<i>Sept.</i>
A pril	<i>Apr.</i>	Oc to ber	<i>Oct.</i>
May	<i>May</i>	No vem ber	<i>Nov.</i>
June	<i>June</i>	De cem ber	<i>Dec.</i>



*Lesson 180.***Music.**

fugue	gal'op
so'lo	schot tish
du et	ma zur'ka
tri o	red'ow a
quar tet'	an dan'te
pol'ka	so na ta
waltz	sym'pho ny

**Instruments.**

flute	cor'net
harp	o boe
fife	bas soon'
vi'ol	vi o lin'
or gan	pic'co lo
gui tar'	cas ta net'
trom'bone	clar i o net'

*Lesson 181.***Time.**

sea'son	month	yes'ter day	cy'cle
spring	week	to-mor'row	cen tu ry
sum'mer	past	for ev er	sol stice
au tumn	pres'ent	fort'night	e qui nox
win ter	fu ture	e ra	noon day
year	to-day'	ep och	morn ing
day	to-night	dec ade	ev en ing

*Lesson 182.***Abbreviations. Titles.**

President,	<i>Pres.</i>	General,	<i>Gen.</i>
Governor,	<i>Gov.</i>	Brigadier-General,	<i>Brig. Gen.</i>
Honorable,	<i>Hon.</i>	Colonel,	<i>Col.</i>
Member of Congress,	<i>M. C.</i>	Major,	<i>Maj.</i>
Member of Parliament,	<i>M. P.</i>	Captain,	<i>Capt.</i>
Commodore,	<i>Com.</i>	Lieutenant,	<i>Lieut.</i>



*Lesson 183—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ă, short.

A	adds, joins to. adze, a tool.	E	jam, to squeeze; preserved fruits. jamb of a door.
B	bad, not good. bade, did bid.	F	lack, want; need. lac, gum; 100,000.
C	canon, a law; a rule. cannon, a large gun. canvas, coarse cloth.	G	laps, does lap. lapse, an interval.
D	canvass, to debate; to so- licit.	H	lax, loose. lacks, wants.

*Lesson 184—Oral.*

A	mantel, a chimney piece. mantle, a cloak.	E	frank, candid. franc, a French coin.
B	gamble, play for money. gambol, to frisk.	F	dam, to obstruct water. damn, to condemn.
C	capital, chief town. capitol, state house.	G	manner, method; behavior. manor, a domain.
D	carat, a weight. carrot, a vegetable.	H	pact, a compact. packed, did pack.

*Lesson 185—Oral.*

A	pallet, a couch. palate, organ of taste. palette of a painter.	E	tax, a charge levied. tacks, small nails.
B	rap, a blow; to strike. wrap, to cover.	F	tract, a region. tracked, did track. anker, a measure.
C	tact, skill. tacked, fixed with tacks.	G	anchor for fastening a ship.
D	barren, unfruitful. baron, a noble.	H	Cain, Adam's son. cane, a plant; a stick.



*Lesson 183—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

And (B) it blossom there.—*Coleridge*. Do not touch the (A). (C) to right of them, (C) to left of them.—*Tennyson*. The wind filled the (D), and the ship sped on her way. He (H) judgment who does not control his tongue. The (G) of years brought great changes. He (A) insults to injury. The gum called (F) is made by an insect on the bark of the banyan tree. A (F) of rupees. He leaned against the (E). (H) morals produce (B) effects. The (F) of a good (D) lost the election. Do you like (E)? You will (E) your finger.

*Lesson 184—Written.*

But look, the morn, in russet (A) clad.—*Shakespeare*. (F) with faint praise.—*Pope*. The young lambs (B) on the green. Many a (E) he spent in Paris. The diamond weighs ten (D)s. His (E) (G) won all hearts. The (C) was built in the (C) of the State. They made a (H) to vote together. The rushing torrent carried away the (F). A (A) of white marble. Never (B). They (H) a large bin full of (D)s. My (G)s, halls, and bowers, shall still Be open at my sovereign's will.—*Scott*.

*Lesson 185—Written.*

Fear is the (E) that conscience pays to guilt.—*Sewell*. The artist mixed his paints upon his (A). To bless the turf that (B)s their clay.—*Collins*. A (D) (F) of land is called a desert. Fruits that unfit the (A).—*Miss Landon*. Wear forever more the curse of (H).—*Longfellow*. The ship cast (G) in the bay. The stern old (D) Rudiger.—*Greene*. (C) is every thing. An (G) holds ten gallons. He slept on a (A). (B) on the door with the (H). He (F) the lion to his lair. James (C) the paper up with (E).



*Lesson 186.***th, as in thin.**

thump	thrill*	thirst'y*	scăth'less
thorn	thrall	thun der	ruth less*
thrush	throng*	an ther	haw thorn
thrust*	thrive*	pan ther	au thor*
throb*	throve	e ther	stealth y*
thrift	withe*	thick et	swarth y

*Lesson 187.***th, as in thin.****th, as in thine.**

health	twelfth	thought	rhythm
wealth*	tilth	mam'moth*	lithe*
stealth	width*	bis muth	tithe
breadth*	sixth	ze nith	seethe*
length*	growth*	thrall dom	smooth
strength	plinth	thresh old*	smoth'er*

*Lesson 188.***th, as in thine.****zh=z, s, si, zi.**

neth'er	fa'ther	az'ure*	seiz'ure
teth er	far ther*	o sier*	gla zier
with er*	hea then	cro sier	lei sure*
far thing	wor thy*	ho sier	meas ure
fath om*	lithe some	fu sion	treas ure*
whith er*	loath some*	gra zier	vis ion

*Lesson 189.***Colors. Tints.**

red*	buff	li'lac	lav'en der*
blue	brown*	rus set	az ure
green*	gray*	pur ple*	gar net*
yel'low	pink*	am ber	scar let
vi o let*	rose	in di go	car mine*
or ange	crim'son	ma roon'	ver mil'ion



*Lesson 190.*n=ng.

*n* before *k* and *c* hard generally has the sound of *ng*, and also when coming before *g*, but belonging to the preceding syllable.

lank	junk	drank	slink*
rank*	blank*	prank*	trunk*
tank*	plank*	shank	slunk
dank	flank	thank	spunk
kink*	clank*	blink*	rink
bunk	crank	clink	spank

*Lesson 191.*

an'chor	tink'le	in'gle	tank'ard
span gle	jan gle	din gle	drunk ard
stran gle*	wran gle*	ran cor*	sanc tion*
shin gle*	bun gle	ink ling*	junc tion*
swin gle	jun gle*	twink ling	func tion
tin gle*	an gle*	tran quil	unc tion

*Lesson 192.*

punct'ure*	con'quer	lin'guist	man'gle
junct ure*	hood wink*	lan guor	dan gle*
tinct ure	con quest*	lan guage*	dis tinct'
sanc tum	an guish*	un guent	ex tinct*
gan grene	lan guish	san guine*	suc cinct
bank rupt*	lan guid	cinct ure	de funct

*Lesson 193.***Terms of Quantity.**

mass	piece*	bulk*	por'tion
sum*	limb	whole	splin ter
bit	gross	scale*	to tal
slip	twig	crumb	shav ing*
slice*	heap	sprig*	sec tion*
lump*	scrap*	whit	a mount'



*Lesson 194.***j=g and dg.***g is generally soft before e, i, and y.*

gage	dōge	gibe*	mange*
jag	jet	gyves*	jut*
sage*	jeans	gist	junk
jade*	gem*	jib	gorge*
wage*	jeer	jest	job
jay	gill*	jilt	jog

*Lesson 195.*

judge*	drudge*	sponge	fledge
grudge*	singe	dredge*	wedge
budge	ridge*	cringe	lounge
grange	fringe	sledge	sedge
trudge	midge	pledge*	plunge*
hinge*	edge*	twinge*	kedge

*Lesson 196.*

ledge*	flange	verge*	frig'id
bulge*	smudge	jounce	ridg es
hedg e*	juice	dirge*	frag ile*
dodge	jowl	jerk	jas mine
lodge	merge*	siege*	ag ile*
badge*	joust	rig'id	en gine

*Lesson 197.***Light and Darkness.**

dusk*	haze*	cloud'y	murk'y*
glare*	dim	mist y	spark ling
blaze	dawn*	brill iant	dusk y
gloom	ob scure'	som ber*	twink ling
glow	glit'ter	glim mer	fog gy*
faint*	sun ny*	daz zling	ra di ance*
shade	dull	flash ing	lus ter



*Lesson 198.*

j=g and dg.

sur'geon  
 forg'er\*  
 ju ry\*  
 col lege\*  
 sau sage  
 us age

pig'eon  
 im age\*  
 bag gage  
 cour age\*  
 pack age  
 gyp sum

vin'tage  
 cot tage  
 mes sage\*  
 gest ure\*  
 gyp sy  
 gym nast

mar'riage  
 knowl edge\*  
 car tridge  
 gor geous\*  
 'dun geon  
 rum mage\*

*Lesson 199.*

gel'id  
 jig ger  
 jas per  
 gen der\*  
 gen tle\*  
 jos tle  
 jet ty\*

din'gy\*  
 gib bet  
 gib let  
 wa ger\*  
 an gel  
 dan ger  
 man ger

ran'ger  
 stran ger  
 gin ger  
 stin gy\*  
 cler gy  
 vir gin  
 vil lage\*

pil'lage\*  
 pas sage  
 pot tage  
 do tage\*  
 hos tage  
 cab bage  
 gar bage\*

*Lesson 200.*

band'age\*  
 bond age  
 stop page  
 lug gage  
 sal vage  
 sel vage  
 car riage\*

plum'age\*  
 um brage  
 suf frage\*  
 dam age  
 pres age  
 vis age\*  
 sav age

rav'age  
 man age  
 for age  
 stor age  
 post age\*  
 port age  
 cart age

ad'age\*  
 coin age\*  
 cord age  
 pack age  
 mile age\*  
 steer age  
 voy age\*

*Lesson 201.*

wh.

[Drill on pronunciation. See that the h is sounded.]

whack  
 whit  
 wharf\*  
 wheel\*  
 whiff  
 whir\*

whew  
 whist  
 wheeze  
 whine\*  
 wheat\*  
 whirl\*

whence  
 whim\*  
 whip\*  
 whiz  
 whisk  
 what

whit'tle\*  
 whis tle  
 whin ny\*  
 whim per  
 whis per  
 wheth er



*Lesson 202—Oral.*

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ä, a, ê.

A	arc, part of a circle. ark, a boat.	E	aught, any thing. ought, should.
B	hart, an animal. heart, the seat of life.	F	ball, a sphere. bawl, to cry.
C	Marshal, an officer. martial, warlike.	G	call, to call out. caul, a covering.
D	all, the whole. awl, a tool.	H	clause of a sentence. claws of an animal.

*Lesson 203—Oral.*

A	chord of music. cord, a string.	E	hall, a room. haul, to pull.
B	fawn, a young deer. faun, a fabled god.	F	paws of beasts. pause, to stop.
C	fort, a fortified place. forte, what one can do best.	G	quarts, measures contain- ing two pints each. quartz, a rock.
D	Gaul, France. gall, a bitter substance.	H	bald, without hair. bawled, shouted.

*Lesson 204—Oral.*

A	furs from animals. furze, a shrub.	E	fir, a tree. fur of an animal.
B	heard, did hear. herd, a flock.	F	kernel of a nut. colonel of a regiment.
C	berth, bed on a ship. birth, coming into life.	G	pearl, a gem. purl, murmur of a brook.
D	earn by labor. urn, a vessel.	H	turn, to turn about. tern, a sea bird.



*Lesson 202—Written.*

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The (B) resembles the ocean; Has storm, and ebb and flow. How (C) music every bosom warms.—*Pope*. Topped with (F)s of gold.—*Moore*. Lest passion sway thy judgment to do (E).—*Milton*. And in a golden (G) the curls are bound.—*Dryden*. The (C) arrested (D) the rioters. Make thee an (A) of gopher-wood.—*Bible*. The calf (F)ed when it felt the (H) of the panther. As pants the (B) for cooling brooks. An (A) of ninety degrees. You (E) not to break the (D).

*Lesson 203—Written.*

Pours more of (D) into the bitter cup.—*Mason*. The echo of those finer (A)s.—*Miss Landon*. Like a timid (B). Silent streets and vacant (E)s.—*Longfellow*. This little interval, this (F) of life.—*Addison*. His (C) was painting portraits. Rough satyrs danced, and (B)s.—*Milton*. The (G) was full of gold. They (E) the cannon to the (C). The man is old and (H). He (H) for two (G) of milk. France was formerly called (D). He was lowered from the cliff by a (A). The dog caught the hare in his (F).

*Lesson 204—Written.*

Upon the bank of some small (G)ing brook.—*Somerville*. Fair Science frowned not on his humble (C).—*Gray*. Storied (D) or animated bust.—*Gray*. The (E) trees dark and high.—*Hood*. A flock perhaps, or (B) had led.—*Waller*. (H) Fortune, (H) thy wheel.—*Tennyson*. The squirrel ate the (F). Hang a (G) in every cowslip's ear.—*Shakespeare*. The (A) of animals are longer in winter than in summer. The (F) was killed. I (B) the (A) tear his clothes. I slept in my (C). He (D)s an honest living. See this fine (E).



*Lesson 205.*

s=z and zh.

When *s* is used as a plural termination, and also as a termination in the present tense, it generally has the sound of *z*.

says	glows*	whose*	drowse
ease*	bees	prism	cleanse*
tease	trees	spasm	guise
pose*	cause*	bruise*	cheese
these	poise*	cruise	choose*
goes	noise	browse*	lens

*Lesson 206.*

lees	co'sy	con fuse'*	con tuse'
dregs*	ro sy	dif fuse	a buse*
tongs	mi ser	suf fuse	pe ruse*
herbs*	ris er	in fuse*	ad vise
sees	wis er*	re fuse*	de vise*
a rose'	ex cuse'	ac cuse*	re vise

*Lesson 207.*

de mise'	re sent'*	na'sal	clum'sy
re mise	re sist	dam sel	flim sy*
sur mise*	de sist*	chis el	quin sy
re side	re sult	ea sel	drow sy*
de sire*	re sort*	wea sel	dai sy
re sume*	dis arm	haw ser*	ros in
dis dain	dis cern*	ea sy	pris on

*Lesson 208.*

Military Terms.

pick'et	skir'mish	how'it zer	fu sil lade'
ser geant(sär)	re doubt'	ar se nal	am mu ni'tion
bär rack	cam paign	ad ju tant	di vis'ion
pa trol'	colo'(ker) nel	chap lain	com man der
biv'ou ac	corps	cor po ral	lieu ten ant
re cruit'	ma neu'ver	mi li'tia	brig ade'



*Lesson 209.*

s=ç and sç.

c is soft before e (even if silent), i, and y.

mice	space*	scene*	wince*
vice*	trace*	scythe	force*
mace	brace*	dice	sconce
dace	grace	mince	pounce
lace*	trice	prince	cease*
pace*	price	quince	fence

*Lesson 210.*

pence	trounce	sauce	chan'cel
hence*	whence*	ra'cy	spen cer
jounce	choice*	ci der	gro cer
ounce	cyst	pa cer	ul cer*
thence*	juice	can cel*	fan cy*
dunce*	sluice*	brace let	mer cy*

*Lesson 211.*

civ'et	re'cent*	cy'press	ex cept'
cel lar	cere ment	cis tern	ac cent
ce dar*	ce rate	ice,berg	as cent
civ il*	lu cid*	in cense	de scent*
civ ic	ran cid*	ex cise	suc cess*
cres cent	ac id*	ac cept'*	ac cess*

*Lesson 212.*

Occupations.

tai'lor	sail'or*	sad'dler	bar'ber
cut ter	brew er	ped dler	jew el er*
paint er*	sur geon*	hos tler	ma chin'ist*
print er*	ma son	butch er*	mu si cian
min er	jock ey	mer chant	coun'sel or
pi lot	sex ton*	black smith*	drug gist*
boat man	cler gy man	coop er	cob bler



*Lesson 213.*

s=sh, ti, si, ci.

su'gar	ac'tion*	mis'sion*	ver'sion*
mar tial	auc tion	na tion	op tion
man sion	cau tion*	pas sion*	ten sion
as sure'*	frac tion	ra tion	pen sion*
in sure	ses sion*	cen sure*	press ure
en sure	çes sion	quas si a	nau se a*

*Lesson 214.*

g silent.

l silent.

gnat*	stalk*	chalk	calves
gnarl*	psalm	balk*	calm*
gneiss	halves	calk*	folks
gnash	qualm*	alms*	palms
gnome	would*	balm	half
gnawed	fal'con	could	should*

*Lesson 215.*

k silent.

w silent.

knave*	knelt	wrath*	wrench*
kneel	knife	wreath*	wrist
knew	knot	wreck*	writhe
knell	knock*	wren	writ
knack*	knoll*	wretch	wry
knead	knout*	wrong	wrin'kle*

*Lesson 216.*

Military Terms.

tat too'	gui'don	gre nade'	cav'al ry
ri'fle	col ors	hus sar	in fant ry
mus ket	scab bard	cais'son	reg i ment
cut lass	hal berd	ram mer	ar til'ler y
sa ber	knap sack	am bu lance	bat tal ion
mor tar	hav e lock	broad sword	hav'er sack
car tridge	ban ner	bay o net	ep au let



*Lesson 217.*

**RULE.**—When monosyllables end in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is double; but when they end in any other letter than *f*, *l*, or *s*, the final letter is single.

[State why each word does or does not double its final letter.]

scar	cram	bless	brag
bliss	scoff	span	puss
chill	scrap*	guess	stem
clip*	drill	frill	drip
brim*	press	trim*	knell
squall*	whim*	spin	grip
drop	club	prop*	droll*
off	drug	scum*	blur*

[Find other examples on pages 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 30, 73, 74, and write them.]

*Lesson 218.*

**EXCEPTIONS.**—State the class to which each word is an exception.

as	his	shirr	odd*
gas	egg	fizz*	butt*
add*	err*	of	us
ebb*	if*	thus*	was
has	is	this	yes
buzz	fuzz*	clef*	pus

*Lesson 219.*

[The second and fourth columns contain the names of places where the articles named in the first and third columns are supposed to have been originally manufactured or found. Find out where they are.]

cal'i co	Cal'i cut	frieze	Fries'land
căm bric'	Cam brai'	cur'rants	Cor inth
co logne'	Co logne	span iel	His pan io'la
mag'net	Mag ne'sia	mus lin	Mo'sul
dam ask	Da mas'cus	cop per	Cy prus
drug get	Drog'he da (Dröh)	worst ed	Wor stead
cas si mere	Cash mere'	sar dine	Sar din'i a



*Lesson 220.***gh silent.***gh is silent after i.*

[Many derivatives can be formed from these words. Let pupils form as many as they can.]

weight	fight	light*	sight
freight*	fright*	blight*	slight
straight	height*	flight	sleight
bight	nigh*	tight*	plight*
bright*	knight	sigh*	wright

*Lesson 221.***gh silent.***gh is generally silent after au and ou and before t.*

slough*	fought	though*	slaugh'ter*
bought	sought*	through	dough ty
brought*	aught	fur'lough*	neigh bor
thought	naught	thor ough*	haugh ty*
wrought*	fraught*	daugh ter	naugh ty

*Lesson 222.***f=ph and gh.**

[Consult dictionary for definitions.]

nymph	trough*	sylph	mor'phine
lymph	phase	draught*	go pher
sphynx*	phrase*	sap'phire* (saf)	a'phis*
sough	phlegm	cam phor	ci pher*
slough*	sphere*	dol phin*	hy phen*

*Lesson 223.*

si'phon*	ser'aph	tri'umph*	sul'phate
tro phy	ca liph	ty phoid*	phos phate
or phan*	ty phus*	sul phur	phan tom
proph et	graph ic*	pha lanx	pheas ant*
pho nic	neph ew*	pam phlet*	graph ite*



*Lesson 224.*

ēr=ar, or, yr.

act'or	çi'der	bor'der*	fa'vor*
çe dar	clo ver	cor ner	fla vor*
dan ger*	can cer*	dol lar	fri ar
en ter*	cap tor	er ror*	har bor*
can dor*	clam or*	fe ver	fod der
jas per	cof fer	dor mer	col lar

*Lesson 225.*

ham'mer	fi'ber*	so'ber	ran'cor
ban ner*	heif er	gin ger	lit ter
cel lar	ru mor*	o dor*	lad der
fil ter*	tim ber*	oys ter	tu tor*
ma jor	tar tar	mor tar*	po lar*
con ger	bea ver*	cut ler	pow der
vul gar	pil lar	doc tor	nec tar

*Lesson 226.*

val'or*	slen'der*	win'ter	so'lar*
lu nar	tor por*	stu por*	wa fer*
sum mer	liq uor	chap ter	stel lar*
ju ror*	vic ar	lum ber*	lodg er
mat ter	ti ger	hor ror*	sa tyr
tam per	tem per	lum bar	gan der
gram mar	sculp tor	burg lar	can dor

*Lesson 227.*

hun'ger	slan'der*	tem'plar	ledg'er*
la bor*	win ner	splen dor*	beg gar
glim mer*	tu mor	zeph yr	ar dor*
mar tyr	pil fer*	dip per	pan der
splin ter	va por*	bear er*	ar bor*
lim ber	cum ber	hop per	sim mer
spon sor	mo lar	sun der	gen der



*Lesson 228.*

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

“Farewell, my (flours, flowers),” I said.

(The, thee) (sweet, suite) (rose, rows) as (I, eye) passed  
Blushed (two, too, to) its (core, corps), its last

Warm (tier, tear) the Lily shed.—*Dora Greenwell.*

I (herd, heard) the trailing garment of the (night, knight)  
Sweep (threw, through) her marble (halls, hauls).

—*Longfellow.*

The (hart, heart) whose softness harmonized the (whole,  
hole),

And (oh! O, owe) that (I, eye) was (in, inn) itself a (sole,  
soul).—*Byron.*

The (rows, rose) is (sweet, suite) est washed (with, withe)  
(mourning, morning) (due, dew).—*Scott.*

That (one, won) small head could carry (awl, all) he (knew,  
new).—*Goldsmith.*

The body charms, because (the, thee) (soul, sole) is (scene,  
seen, seine).—*Young.*

The (sun, son) now (rows, rose) upon the (write, rite,  
right, wright),

Out of the (see, sea) came he;

Still hid in (mist, missed) and on (the, thee) left,

Went down into the (see, sea).—*Coleridge.*

That sacred (our, hour) when (steel, steal)ing from the  
noise,

Of care and envy (suite, sweet) remembrance soothes.

—*Akenside.*

By his distortions he reveals his (pains, panes);

He (bye, by, buy) his (tears, tiers) and (buy, by, bye) his  
(size, sighs) complains.—*Prior.*

Free spring the (flours, flowers) that (sent, scent, cent) the  
wind.—*Bryant.*



*Lesson 229.*

ch=tch.

batch	starch	wretch	sketch*
latch	parch*	thatch*	church
birch*	perch*	scratch	torch*
arch*	patch	stench	stretch*
march*	etch	fetch	pitch
match	bench	lurch	scorch*

*Lesson 230.*

ch=tch.

rich	stitch*	twitch*	blotch
smirch*	much	preach	each
witch	teach	notch*	leach
ditch	switch*	breach	coach
which*	reach*	bleach*	roach
hitch*	itch	botch*	crutch

*Lesson 231.*

ch=tch.

trench	wench	drench	mulch
poach	watch	speech	bunch
couch*	crouch*	screech	clinch
clutch*	snatch	filch*	flinch*
pouch*	slouch*	milch	blench
vouch*	quench*	gulch*	finch

*Lesson 232.*

ch=tch.

hatch*	wretch'ed*	trench'ant*	trunch'eon
flitch	pitch er*	butch er*	hatch el*
scotch	punch eon	parch ment*	sand wich
belch	ratch et*	latch et	crotch et*
such	chal dron	kitch en	hatch et*



*Lesson 233.*

## Common Business Abbreviations.

account,	<i>% or acct.</i>	yard,	<i>yd.</i>
at, to,	<i>@</i>	pound,	<i>lb.</i>
barrel,	<i>bbl.</i>	quart,	<i>qt.</i>
bushel,	<i>bu.</i>	ounce,	<i>oz.</i>
creditor,	<i>Cr.</i>	gallon,	<i>gal.</i>
debtor,	<i>Dr.</i>	number,	<i>No.</i>
Collect on delivery,	<i>C. O. D.</i>	merchan- dise,	<i>mdse.</i>
cent,	<i>¢ or ct.</i>	received,	<i>Recd.</i>
dozen,	<i>doz.</i>	payment,	<i>Payt.</i>
dollar,	<i>\$</i>	Post-office,	<i>P. O.</i>
and Com- pany,	<i>&amp; Co.</i>	Postmaster,	<i>P. M.</i>
amount,	<i>amt.</i>	Gentlemen,	<i>Messrs.</i>
attorney,	<i>Atty.</i>	(Messieurs.)	
deputy,	<i>Dep.</i>	per cent,	<i>%</i>
answer,	<i>ans.</i>	handker- chief,	<i>hdkf.</i>
ditto (the same.)	<i>do.</i>	street,	<i>St.</i>
		county,	<i>Co.</i>



*Lesson 234.*

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

(Vice, vise) is a monster of such frightful (mien, mean)  
That (to, two, too) (bee, be) hated needs (but, butt) (too,  
to, two) (be, bee) (scene, seen, seine).

Yet (seen, seine, scene) (too, two, to) oft, familiar (with,  
withe) her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*

(Know, no) sports (but, butt) what belong (to, too, two)  
war they (no, know),

(Too, two, to) (brake, break) the stubborn colt, and bend  
(thee, the) (beau, bow).—*Dryden.*

He has (heard, herd) the (hale, hail)

As from (plate, plait)s of (male, mail)

From his own (limn, limb)s shaken, rattle.—*Hill.*

Till for (knew, new) (seen, scene)s of (woe, whoa) (piece,  
peace) shall (there, their, they 're) force restore.—  
*Thomson.*

And mangled (limb, limn)s, and (dyeing, dying) (grown,  
groan)s,

And widows' (tier, tear)s and orphans' (mown, moan)s.—  
*John Scott.*

Or (in, inn) the (desert, dessert) (herd, heard) the camel's  
(belle, bell).—*Byron.*

Silent and (chased, chaste) she (steal, steel)s along.—*Couper.*

He's (but, butt) a (retch, wretch) (with, withe) (all, awl)  
his lands,

That (ware, wear)s a narrow (sole, soul).—*Watts.*

Let (pried, pride) (no, know) more be (herd, heard).—*Swain.*

(While, wile) a (mown, moan) from man is (rung, wrung).  
—*Kingsley.*

As (oar, o'er, ore) the eastern hills her banners glow,

And (vale, veil)ed in (missed, mist) the valley sleeps be-  
low.—*Montgomery.*



*Lesson 235.***Words spelled in two ways.**

[Consult Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and find to which spelling preference is given.]

adz	adze	dull'ness	dul'ness
ax	axe	full ness	ful ness
cen'ter	cen'tre	ful fill'	ful fil'
ci gar'	se gar'	en vel'op	en vel'ope
dis patch	des patch	en roll ment	en rol ment
fi'ber	fi'bre	gray	grey

*Lesson 236.*

vail	veil	de fense'	de fence'
jail	gaol	in stall'ment	in stal'ment
hos'tler	os'tler	lus'ter	lus'tre
hight	height	mea ger	mea gre
en case'	in case'	me ter	me tre
en quire	in quire	mi ter	mi tre

*Lesson 237.*

scep'ter	scep'tre	plow	plough
som ber	som bre	stanch	staunch
the a ter	the a tre	of fense'	of fence'
sir up	syr up	pre tense	pre tence
si ren	sy ren	skill'ful	skil'ful
gip sy	gyp sy	will ful	wil ful

*Lesson 238.*

sa'ber	sa'bre	chime	chimb
o cher	o chre	scep'tic	skep'tic
al caid	al cade	ey'ry	ae'rie
an cle	an kle	butt-end	but-end
ap pall'	ap pal	cen ti pede	cen ti ped
baulk	balk	drought	drouth
li'cence	li'cense	pig'my	pyg'my



*Lesson 239.*

[Write the words of the three following lessons, dividing them into syllables and marking the pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.]

mixture	whisper	sliver	stony
lily	linger*	mildew*	oral*
liver	blister	twirling	moldy*
scripture	restrict*	dirty	broken
tinder*	predict*	whirling*	stolen*
consist*	singer	flirting	joker

*Lesson 240.*

boarder	mourner*	engross	prospect*
postage	token*	modest	process
profile*	total*	modern*	gospel
parole	smolder	moral	hovel
programme*	atone*	proverb	forage
forgery*	patrol*	monster	congress

*Lesson 241.*

adopt*	polish	fortune	stormy
betroth*	revolt	morsel	northern
extol*	bombast	corset	normal*
respond*	covet*	torpor	dormant*
abscond*	hover	morbid*	shorten
copy	color	formal	wordy
mocking	smother	former*	worthy

*Lesson 242.*

**t silent.**

glis'ten*	Christ'mas	chas'ten*	mort'gage*
cas tle*	bus tle*	this tle	hos tler
nest le*	hus tle	whis tle	bou quet'*
pes tle	chris ten dom	tres tle*	de pot*
soft en	mis'tle toe*	wres tle	jostle
chris ten	has ten	chest nut	a pos'tle



*Lesson 243.*

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation of these words,  
and write sentences containing them.]

alms	day	spa	cruel
arms	dey	spar	crewel
bate	fro	wale	flow
bait	frow	wail	floe
bay	gage	wane	wild
bey	gauge	wain	wiled
bark	hoop	wall	dost
barque	whoop	waul	dust

*Lesson 244.*

bask	jibe	wert	bore
basque	gibe	wort	boar
bite	lo	with	lore
bight	low	withe	lower
blend	marc	mind	wile
blende	mark	mined	while
	marque		
blest	mask	rime	pencil
blessed	masque	rhyme	pensile

*Lesson 245.*

boll	nice	pride	I
bole	gneiss	pried	aye
bowl			eye
bruit	role	horse	airy
brute	roll	hoarse	aerie
cole	sac	use	lava
coal	sack	yews	laver
	sacque		
cue	sine	rung	martin
queue	sign	wrung	marten
betel	lumber	insure	filter
beetle	lumbar	ensure	philter



*Lesson 246.*

[Write the words of the three following lessons, dividing them into syllables and marking the pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.]

trouble*	second	number	secret
brandy	linen*	glassy*	secrete*
shanty	portal*	legend*	eastern
radish	silver	seaman	grandee
gentry	cornet	treaty*	maltreat*
plenty*	nostril	devil	clever*

*Lesson 247.*

pleasant	select*	exempt*	erect
belfry*	pleasure	reflect*	direct
cadet*	impel	profess	superb
sever*	molest*	transgress	herbage
condemn*	inspect	distress	earning
contend*	repel	lament*	divert

*Lesson 248.*

verbal	trifle*	describe*	stingy
perjure*	climate*	transpire	guilty
pearly	resign*	subscribe	extinct*
final*	divide	entwine	willing
divine	ascribe	climax*	tinsel
vital	conspire*	aspire*	kindred

*Lesson 249.*

shr, squ.

[Drill carefully on pronunciation. Do not give the sound of sr for shr.]

shrink	shrank	squirm*	squash*
shrill*	shrimp	squirt	square*
shrine	shrift	squab	squeak
shrub*	shrew	squall	squeal
shrunk	shrug	squad*	squint*
shriek*	shred*	squaw*	shire



*Lesson 250.***Rules for forming derivative words.**

[Require pupils to learn the following rules.]

**RULE 2.**—Final *e* of a primitive word is dropped on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, usually retain the *e* before a suffix which begins with *a* or *o*, in order to prevent the sound of *c* or *g* being changed to the hard sound; as, *peace*, *peaceable*, *change*, *changeable*, *courage*, *courageous*.

Words ending in *oe* also retain the *e* in order to preserve the sound of the root; as, *shoe*, *shoeing*; and in some words the *e* is retained in order to prevent their being confounded with similar words; as, *singe*, *singeing*, to distinguish it from *singing*.

**RULE 3.**—Final *e* of a primitive word is retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

**EXCEPTIONS.**

du'ly	wo'ful	wis'dom	ar'gu ment
tru ly	aw ful	judg ment	a bridg'ment
du ty	whol ly	lodg ment	ac knowl edg ment

**RULE 4.**—Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, double the final letter before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—*X* final is never doubled, being equivalent to *ks*. When the derivative does not retain the accent of the root, the final letter is not always doubled; as, *confer'*, *con'ference*, *infer'*, *in'ference*.

**RULE 5.**—A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single before an additional syllable.

**NOTE.**—Worcester doubles the final *l* in such words as *travel*, *gravel*, *cancel*, etc. It is also the usage in England. Americans generally follow the spelling of Webster.

**RULE 6.**—*All* and *full* entering into words, drop one *l* except when separated by a hyphen from the other part of the word.



*Lesson 251.*

[Write the following words and give the rules under which they are formed. Give the primitive words.]

safety*	scanning	engraving*	channels
haughtily*	penniless*	advices	carriages*
twingeing	deceitful*	auctioneer*	systems
rallying	perusal	gauging	deferring
debarred*	satirist	insurance*	compelling
hostility*	numbered	maturity	equipage

*Lesson 252.*

benefited*	occurrence*	offering	galloping
beginning*	creditor*	controlling	starry*
planning	stoppage	gladden	pocketed
acquittal	bragging	tannery*	preference*
knitting	appalling*	admittance*	thinnest
carpeted*	wrapper	snappish	abhorrence
ensuing	festivity	density	appraiser

*Lesson 253.*

lotteries*	sinner	caroling	funny
canceling	deference*	unfitting*	slumberer*
rebellion	difference*	drummer	chatting
shopping*	forgotten	transference	merited*
chiseled	beggar	gossiping	labeled*
glimmering*	suffering	outwitted*	preferable
oppression	neutrality	scenery	pitiful

*Lesson 254.*

regretting	sheltering*	rubber	swimmer
riddance	blotting	limited*	shivering*
covetous*	wanderer	tunneling	trotting
obeyed*	shrubbery*	omitting*	quarreling
propeller	wedding*	counseling	modeler
twitting	shattering	marvelous*	forbidden*



*Lesson 255.*

[Write the singular and plural forms of the words below. Require pupils to give reasons for plurals formed.]

**Formation of Plurals.**

Most words form the plural by adding *s* to the singular.

**EXCEPTIONS.**

When the singular ends in *s*, *ss*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* soft, or *x*, the plural is formed by adding *es*.

topaz*	watch	apex*	isthmus*
blush	atlas	suffix	address
brush	glass	sketch*	morass
church	switch	circus	excess
brooch	branch*	chorus	carcass*
lunch	caucus	witness*	mattress
actress	princess	harness	tigress*
ibex*	blemish*	fortress	lotus

*Lesson 256.*

When the singular ends in *o* preceded by a consonant, most words add *es*.

cargoes*	negroes	mulattoes	buffaloes*
echoes*	volcanoes*	embargoes	torpedoes
veto	tornadoes*	viragoes	desperadoes*
frescoes	potatoes	calicoes*	tomatoes
heroes	grottoes	stilettos	bravoes
mottoes*	mosquitoes*	porticoes	palmettoes*

*Lesson 257.*

When the singular ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *ies*.

lady	party	candy	dandy
daisy	gully*	pansy*	covey
hobby*	jelly	pony	ruby*
buggy	poppy*	baby	duty*
ditty*	puppy	jury*	cranny
dummy	berry	navy*	foundry*



*Lesson 258.***Formation of Plurals.**

[Some nouns change *f* or *fe* into *ves*. Some form the plural by changing the root vowel.]

**Change *f* or *fe* to *ves*.**

thief	beef
calf	knife
life	wife
wolf	loaf
self	sheaf
shelf	leaf

**Change the root vowel.**

mouse	mice
foot	feet
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
man	men
woman	women

*Lesson 259.*

[Write the singular and plural forms of the following words, giving the reason for the formation of the plural in each case. All words in the three following lessons ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding *s*.]

trio	cuckoo	mercy*	alley
folio*	tattoo	policy	turkey
cameo*	studio*	vacancy*	faculty*
ratio	kangaroo*	pulley	medley*
bamboo*	seraglio	tendency	gallery*

*Lesson 260.*

essay	nursery	calumny*	comedy
artery*	granary*	deputy	journey
solo*	embryo	albino	piano*
lasso	zero	octavo	abbey
colony*	envoy	injury*	agony*
story	society*	theory*	money

*Lesson 261.*

merino*	tyro	soprano*	two*
ranchero*	junto	turnkey*	quarto
sirocco*	monarchy	tragedy*	duodecimo
holiday*	viceroy	innuendo	attorney
library*	halo*	memento	lackey



*Lesson 262.*

[Write the plurals of the following words and give the rules under which they are formed.]

arch	editor*	picnic*	manifesto
pony	burglary*	buttress	witticism
compass*	diamond	empress*	intaglio
calyx	ostrich*	radish	party*
visitor*	peach	lamprey	galley*
alliance	plum	cherry	entry*

*Lesson 263.*

[Write the following words and give the rules under which they are formed. Give the primitive words.]

drollery*	virtuous	fidgety*	ransomed
aguish	beveled	dizziness*	rapturous
fierceness*	shipping*	frightful	godliness
senator	creator*	entirely*	disclosure*
laureled	issuing	reliance*	clayey
requital	kidnaper	druggist	desirable*

*Lesson 264.*

falsity	expensive*	scrolls	blasphemer
friendliness*	capsizing*	distasteful	captivity
fastening*	busily*	duties*	survivor*
futurity	deploying	groveling	centralize
jobber	vaguely*	caviler	omnibuses
censurable	grayish	becoming*	besiegers*

*Lesson 265.*

agonies	lecturer*	loyalist	levying
dignified*	plentiful*	journalism	vandalism
blustering	obscurity*	navies	gibberish
pavement*	laziness	novelist	worshiper
vigorous*	manliness*	luckily	mummies*
outstripped	legislator*	justified*	researches



*Lesson 266.*

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

Why does (one, won) climate and (one, won) soil endue  
The blushing poppy with a crimson (hue, hew),  
Yet leave the lily (pail, pale), and tinge the violet (blew,  
blue).—*Prior*.

After a tempest, when the winds are (laid, lade),  
The calm (see, sea) wonders at the (wrecks, recks) it (maid,  
made).—*Waller*.

(Be, bee) thou as (chased, chaste) as ice, as pure as snow,  
Thou shalt (knot, not) escape calumny.—*Shakespeare*.

She (raise, raze, rays)ed her (veil, vale) that the (son,  
sun)'s (rays, raise, raze) (might, mite) kiss her cheek.  
(Our, hour) (hoard, horde) is little, (but, butt) (hour, our)  
(hart, heart)s are (grate, great).—*Tennyson*.

He gave (to, too, two) misery (all, awl) he had—a (tier,  
tear).—*Gray*.

Plant a white (rows, roes, rose) at my (feet, feat),  
Or a lily (fair, fare) and (suite, sweet).—*Julia C. R. Dow*.

'T is (butt, but) a little faded (flower, flour)  
(Butt, but) (O, oh, owe) how fondly (deer, dear).  
—*Ellen C. Howarth*.

(Won, one) dip the (pencil, pensile) and (one, won) string  
the (liar, lyre).—*Pope*.

My (way, weigh) of life is fallen into (thee, the) (sear,  
sere), the yellow (lief, leaf).—*Shakespeare*.

Still (oar, o'er, ore) those (seen, scene)s my mem'ry wakes,  
And fondly broods (with, withe) miser care;  
(Time, thyme) (butt, but) th' impression stronger makes,  
As streams (there, their) channels deeper (wear, ware).  
—*Burns*.

For (the, thee) (thee, the) bubbling springs appear (to, too,  
two) (morn, mourn).—*Dryden*.



*Lesson 267.*

[The headings below indicate the part of speech to which the derivative word belongs, and the meaning of the suffix.]

Root word.	Verb. Suffix.	Verb. Adj. Suffix.	Verb. Suffix.	Noun. Adj. Suffix.	Adv. Suffix.
		(doing)		(more)	
	(did)	(continuing to)	(to make)	(that which) (one who)	(manner)
A light	---ed	----ing	-----en	-----er	-----ly.
B interest	ed	----ing.			
C bright			-----en	-----er	-----ly.
D sail	---ed	----ing			or.
E wrap	---ed	----ing			er.
F travel	---ed	----ing			er.
G dry	---ed	----ing			er-----ly.

[Copy, and fill the blanks with the proper derivative words.]

A. — a candle, which — the whole room, she tripped — across the floor, her heart made — by the endeavor she had made to — his sorrow.

B. I will — myself in the — young lady who — herself in the affair.

C. The rising sun —s the scene, but although it shines —, it shone more — yesterday, and will be still — at noon.

D. The ship — away to the south, the —s waving their hats while — out of the harbor.

E. After — the young lady in her — he — a shawl about her to keep her dry.

F. — all the morning, the — found that he had — only ten miles.

G. The sun is — the ground fast, and to-morrow it will be much —. The wind, also, has — it very much.

[The teacher may give pupils other root words from which to form derivatives by adding the suffixes above. Then let them construct sentences like those in this lesson, illustrating the use of the derivatives thus formed.]



*Lesson 268.*

ei and ie.

Many pupils find it difficult to remember and distinguish the proper sequence of these letters when coming together in words. If they will commit to memory **Dr. Brewer's** simple little rhyming rule, as given below, and learn the exceptions to it, also given, they will readily overcome this difficulty.

**Dr. Brewer's Rule.**

*I* before *e*  
Except after *c*,

Or when sounded as *a*  
As in neighbor and weigh.

briēf	biēr	piērce	thiēf	friēnd
fiērce	griēf	piēce	thiēve	sieve
fiēnd	liēge	priēst	tiērce	siēge
fiēld	niēce	shiēld	wiēld	bre viēr'
chiēf	li en	shriēk	yiēld	front iēr
veil	griēve	miēn	friēze	a chiēve

*Lesson 269.*

be liēf'	re triēve'	freight	reīn'deer
be liēve	se'riēs	skein	cēil
re liēf	sor tiē	eight	cēil'ing
re liēve	hei nous	con cēit'	re cēipt'
ag griēve	neigh bor	con cēive	per cēive
re priēve	in veigh'	re cēive	de cēit
mis'chief	ker'chief	be friēnd	de cēive

*Lesson 270.***Exceptions to *i* before *e*.**

sēine	ēi'ther	non pa rēil'	sov'er eīgn
sēize	nēi ther	ka leī'do scope	coun ter feīt
wēird	lēi sure	for'feīt	mul leīn
sleīght	in vēi'gle	sur feīt	<b>exc. to <i>ei</i> after <i>c</i>.</b>
heīght	hēif'er	for eīgn	fin an ciēr'



*Lesson 271.*

en or on ?

asp'en	de'mon	pat'ten	row'en
com mon	gal lon*	her on*	ten don*
hy phen*	lat ten	lin en*	o men
mam mon	wag on	pen non*	si ren
sum mon*	lī chen*	rib bon	cor don
ser mon*	drag on	car bon	can yon*

*Lesson 272.*

glis'ten*	lin'den*	fel'on*	sul'len*
co lon	jar gon	pol len*	salm on
flag on	ca pon	tal on	pe on
sta men*	ma tron*	chil dren	breth ren
cit ron	pa tron	eb on	cray on*
can ton*	mel on	ten on*	chal dron

*Lesson 273.*

ance, ence, or ense ?

pru'dence	ab'sence	se'quence	li'cense
cre dence*	es sence	guid ance*	im mense'*
quit tance	rid dance	val ance	pre tense
ca dence*	en trance*	pen ance*	con dense
par lance	bal ance*	pres ence	dis pense*
ord nance*	si lence	du rance	con'se quence*

*Lesson 274.*

cy, sy, or zy ?

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation.]

pal'sy	quin'sy	flu'en cy	pri'va cy
fren zy*	a gen cy*	her e sy	jeal ous y
drop sy	pleu ri sy*	leg a cy*	pi ra cy
greas y*	lep ro sy	in fan cy	de cen cy*
po e sy	pli an cy*	sol ven cy*	buoy an cy
lu na cy	clem en cy*	se cre cy*	co gen cy



*Lesson 275.*

el or al?

tun'nel*	front'al	la'bel	fa'tal*
den tal	flan nel	mor tal	pet rel
fun nel	fes tal*	li bel*	na tal*
ken nel*	char nel*	bru tal*	vi tal*
fen nel	ves tal	bar rel	tas sel
quint al	grap nel*	sor rel	mor sel

*Lesson 276.*

to'tal	ver'nal*	scal'pel	scan'dal
tin sel*	car nal	ve nal*	gam brel
coun sel	dam sel	mar vel	bri dal
port al*	spi nal*	san dal	tim brel
sig nal*	tram mel*	van dal*	pe dal
fu sel	gos pel	lin tel*	tum brel*
chan nel	fi nal	cam el	squir rel

*Lesson 277.*

scoun'drel	dis'mal	co'pal	lo'cal*
form al*	bev el*	ther mal*	vow el
min strel	mam mal	reb el	row el*
nor mal*	rev el*	ras cal	fo cal
se quel*	pri mal	fis cal	vo cal*
lev el	gav el	nov el*	tow el
men tal	trav el	hov el	ves sel

*Lesson 278.*

s or z?

ca rouse'	de sign'*	re sound'*	mi'ser
ap pease*	ga zette	stan za	loz enge
de vise*	re sort	seiz ing	treas ure
pre side*	ba zaar	es pouse	cit i zen
ap plause*	re sult*	driz'zle*	her o ism
re sent*	ap prize*	pleas ant	par ti san



*Lesson 279.*

en or on?

Most words ending in *en* have the *e* silent, and many words ending in *on* have the *o* silent. In the following the *e* and *o* are silent.

molt'en	glut'ton*	par'son	pris'on
miz zen	heav en	leav en*	straight en*
black en*	froz en*	mut ton	ba con
trea son*	maid en*	kit ten	per son*
sweet en	ma son	cot ton*	stol en
bra zen	writ ten	quick en*	rot ten

*Lesson 280.*

but'ton	sad'den*	bla'zon	ra'ven*
bat ten	ar son*	E den	ha ven
cra ven*	glad den	hemp en	gar den
fat ten	les son*	par don	clo ven*
flat ten	hid den	shrunk en	strick en*
shak en	red den*	bur den*	ward en*

*Lesson 281.*

o'pen	dam'son*	earth'en	loos'en*
bea con*	wea zen	ox en	swol len
to ken*	tak en*	vix en	reck on
weak en	fall en*	crim son*	deaf en
poi son*	eat en	hoi den	threat en*
chos en*	beat en	ov en	striv en

*Lesson 282.*

c or s?

lat'tice	im'pulse*	flac'cid	as perse'*
cres cent	pre cinct	vac cine	con vulse*
en force'*	doc ile	meer schaum	in tense'*
jo cose	par cel*	as cend'	fa cade
con dense*	prov ince	con cern	e rase*
re lease	pre cept	mo rose*	dis pense*



*Lesson 283.*

Abstract nouns and names of substances have no plural, except when used to denote different sorts.

laxity	malice*	silver*	anger
cunning	platinum	pewter	knowledge
varnish	prudence*	poverty*	ambition*
gratitude*	phosphorus	disgust	satiety
rhetoric	sulphur	rancor	modesty*
loyalty	raiment*	remorse*	anguish*

*Lesson 284.*

The following have the plural form only.

archives	victuals*	nippers	forceps
assets*	nuptials*	entrails	billiards
sundries	amends	measles*	snuffers
scissors	shears	vitals	tweezers
embers*	wages*	tactics*	contents*
annals*	pliers	pincers*	trappings

*Lesson 285.*

Words ending in *c* hard take *k* before a suffix beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, in order to preserve the hard sound of *c*.

panic	panicky	picnic	picknicking
colic	colicky	bivouac	bivouacked
mimic	mimicking	mimicked	picnicked
frolic	frollicking	frollicked	bivouacking
traffic	trafficking	trafficked	trafficker

*Lesson 286.*

[Write the singular and plural forms of the following words.]

pulley*	factory*	enemy	cavity*
volley	chimney	century	innuendo
fishery	victory*	parley	sandwich
jockey	history*	agency*	soldier
robbery*	monkey	luxury*	dispatch
melody*	valley*	affray	suffix



*Lesson 287.*

ane or ain ?

ac quaint'	dis dain'*	per tain'*	sus tain'
ab stain*	mun'dane	re frain*	mem'brane
con tain	main tain'*	pro fane*	en ter tain'
as cer tain'*	de tain*	re gain	hur'ri cane
con strain'	do main	re tain*	coun'ter pane
dis train	ur bane	re strain*	ul tra mon'tane

*Lesson 288.*

ace, ise, or ice ?

jus'tice*	pin'nace	pref'ace	pal'ace
fur nace	prac tice	lat tice*	ter race*
cop pice	men ace*	sol ace*	serv ice*
an ise	mal ice*	cor nice	nov ice
crev ice*	bod ice	fran chise*	trea tise
sur plice	mor tise*	chal ice	sol stice

*Lesson 289.*

ce or se ?

em brace'	re cluse'	in verse'	re lease'*
dis grace*	tra duce*	de nounce*	e vince
pre cise*	ab struse	con verse	en sconce
gri mace	re verse*	con vince	a verse*
ver bose	a merce	per verse*	an nounce*
pro fuse*	di verse	de cease	trans verse

*Lesson 290.*

ce or se ?

poul'tice	nov'ice	di vorce'	dis burse'
con course*	no tice*	ex panse*	po lice
com merce	re nounce'	dis perse	va lise
pur chase	im merse*	ex pense	ca price*
prov ince*	in dorse*	co erce*	dis course
pur pose	ad vance	im mense	re source
let tuce	re morse*	re sponse*	re course



*Lesson 291.*

g, di, and dg=j.

re'gent	strin'gent*	con geal'	ex change'*
co gent	lar gess	a venge	ex punge
ur gent*	bur gess	de range*	dis charge*
ful gent	ge nus*	ar range	e merge
tan gent	gen ius*	im pinge	dis gorge*
pun gent*	ju jube	in fringe*	con verge

*Lesson 292.*

dig'it	venge'ance	di verge'	gud'geon
log ic	lodg ment	sub merge*	dud geon*
trag ic*	judg ment*	in dulce	ves tige*
mag ic	budg et	im merge	pres tige*
vig il	fid get	syr'inge	par tridge
badg er*	cud gel	gen tian	por ridge
ledg er*	re gion*	blud geon*	pag eant

*Lesson 293.*

le'gion	di vulge'*	el'e gy	sur'ger y
lith arge	a bridge*	ef fi gy	for ger y*
or gies	ad judge	en er gy*	ge ni al
wa ges*	dis lodge*	lit ur gy	in te ger
mort gage*	as suage	strat e gy*	fu gi tive
sol dier	al lege*	prod i gy	tan gi ble
chal lenge*	jew'el	leth ar gy	dil i gent

*Lesson 294.*

ame or aim ?

are or air ?

ac claim'	in flame'	af fair'	im pair'*
be came	re claim*	a ware*	in snare
dis claim*	claim'ant*	be ware	pre pare*
de claim	game ster	com pare*	un fair
ex claim*	nick name	de clare	re pair*
de fame*	o ver came'	de spair	wel'fare



*Lesson 295.*

n=ng.

un'cle	clan'gor	con'cord*	sanc'ti fy
anx ious*	lin ger*	con course	sanc ti ty
in stinct*	min gle*	phar ynx	punct u al*
ad junct	twink le	con gress*	sin gu lar*
pre cinct	wrink le	fun gus*	an gu lar
rank le*	sprink le	crink le	tri an gle

*Lesson 296.*

x=cks.

af'fix	lynx	flex'ure	con'vex
suf fix	nox'ious*	sex tant	si lex
text ure*	ca lyx	ex tant	i bex*
mixt ure*	prox y*	text ile	bo rax*
ā pex	dex trous	ver tex*	tho rax
bux om*	fixt ure	vor tex*	cli max*

*Lesson 297.*

x=cks.

ra'dix	in'flux*	ex pand'*	ex ploit'
pro lix'*	re flux	ex pect	ex plode*
he'lix	smi lax*	ex pend*	re lax*
com plex*	flex ion	ex pel	ex pense*
du plex	sphinx*	ex pert	ex tent
re flex	ex plain'	ex pire	ex panse

*Lesson 298.*

y or ey?

al'ley*	hob'by*	que'ry	vol'ley
tal ly	bar ley	kid ney	rar i ty
lack ey	par ley	pas try	ef fi gy*
chim ney*	flur ry*	tro phy*	vil lain y
gen try	prox y*	pars ley	dig ni ty*
hack ney	mot ley	poul try*	rem e dy*



*Lesson 299.*

[The words printed in italics in the following lists are very frequently misused. The proper words are printed in connection with them. Correct the errors in the sentences given, and use the italicized words properly in sentences of your own.]

1 <i>pack</i>	5 <i>sweet</i>	9 <i>magnificent</i>	13 <i>learn</i>
carry	nice	fine	teach
fetch	pretty	good	
2 <i>expect</i>	6 <i>guess</i>	10 <i>balance</i>	14 <i>calculate</i>
suppose	think	remainder	intend
			believe
			likely
3 <i>anticipate</i>	7 <i>love</i>	11 <i>cunning</i>	15 <i>funny</i>
expect	like	pretty	strange
		nice	
4 <i>ladies</i>	8 <i>gentlemen</i>	12 <i>most</i>	16 <i>reckon</i>
women	men	almost	believe

I *packed* a pail of water into the house.

She had just the *sweetest* little dog.

Did n't we have a *magnificent* time?

I wish you would *learn* me to sing.

I *expect* you are angry with me.

I *guess* you will not be able to go with me.

He spent the *balance* of the day at home.

You *calculate* to sell the farm I *reckon*?

She *anticipates* his coming soon.

Do you *love* tea or coffee the best?

That is the *cunningest* little baby I ever saw.

It is *funny* how quickly he was killed.

*Ladies* have finer instincts than *gentlemen*.

She cooked *most* all the rice.

His ideas are not *calculated* to make him a good man.

There are ten sales-*ladies* in the store.

*Pack* that bundle over here.



*Lesson 300.***Herbs and Plants.**

mint	rue	mul'lein	chick'weed
dill	fen'nel	clo ver	spin ach
sage	cum in	mal low	worm wood
an'ise	saf fron	bur dock	com frey
cat nip	bas il	car a way	sham rock
sas sa fras	sax i frage	pep per mint	ver vain

*Lesson 301.***Flowers.**

lil'y	pop'py	ver be'na	night'shade
myr tle	fox glove	mar'i gold	rose ma ry
blue bell	hare bell	col um bine	can dy tuft
cro cus	jon quil	dan de li on	pe o ny
pan sy	i ris	por tu la'ca	gla di'o lus
vi o let	pe tu'ni a	mign'on ette	chrys an'the mum

*Lesson 302.***Names of Girls.**

Maud	Ag'nes	Grace	Char'lotte
Ruth	Ber tha	Blanche	Mar tha
Al'ice	Hel en	Flo'ra	Ma bel
An na	E dith	Fran ces	Lau ra
Clar a	El len	Do ra	Sa rah
A da	Em i ly	Jul i a	Mil dred

*Lesson 303.***Occupations.**

plumb'er	bro'ker	can'vass er	te leg'ra phist
huck ster	bank er	dis patch'er	pho nog ra pher
brake man	ca ter er	car'pen ter	pho tog ra pher
en gi neer'	bak er	ar'chi tect	cab'in et-mak'er
flag'-man	at tor'ney	phy si'cian	chi rop'o dist
con duct'or	jan'i tor	sur vey or	a poth e ca ry



*Lesson 304.*

[The words printed below in italics are often misused. Correct the errors in the sentences, and use the italicized words in sentences of your own.]

1 <i>awfully</i> very	5 <i>elegant</i> delightful pleasant	9 <i>can</i> may	13 <i>splendid</i> excellent
2 <i>recommend</i> advise	6 <i>propose</i> purpose	10 <i>transpire</i> pass	14 <i>lovely</i> pleasant pretty
3 <i>stop</i> stay	7 <i>locate</i> settle	11 <i>posted</i> informed	15 <i>contemptible</i> contemptuous
4 <i>universal</i> general	8 <i>section</i> neighborhood	12 <i>dangerous</i> in danger	16 <i>perpetually</i> continually

That was an *awfully* funny occurrence.

We had the most *elegant* time you ever knew of.

*Can* I see you this afternoon?

What *splendid* pudding this is.

I should *recommend* you not to go.

He *proposes* going to the city to-day.

Many years have *transpired* since I skated.

Isn't this the most *lovely* picnic you ever attended?

At what hotel in the city do you *stop*?

I shall *locate* in San Francisco.

He is well *posted*, but I have a *contemptible* opinion of him.

She is an *awfully* nice girl.

The *universal* opinion in that *section* is, that he is guilty.

I hear John is sick. Is he *dangerous*?

She was *perpetually* calling on her neighbors.

Would you *recommend* me to buy that horse?

What an *elegant* day this is.

Will you *stop* in this *section* long?

I dislike to see people *perpetually* finding fault.

What a *lovely* calico dress that is.



*Lesson 305.*

ç and sç=s.

ex cess'	re cite'	ad duce'	de vice'*
tran scend	ex cite	de duce*	suf fice
ex cel*	in cite*	re duce	en tice*
con ceal*	con duce	ef face*	de cide
con cern*	in duce*	a pace	sin cere
de cease*	de face	ad vice	con cise

*Lesson 306.*

fas cine'	fac'ile	ab'scess	scar'ci ty
re scind*	jaun dice	proc ess*	cent u ry
ob scene	sci ence*	for ceps*	an ces try*
con du'cive*	scis sors	vis cid	sor cer y
plac'id	cim e ter	co in cide'*	chan cer y
tac it*	scen ic	lar'ce ny*	dis ci'ple*

*Lesson 307.*

ace, ice, is, or ise?

fi'nis	ben'e fice	prec'i pice*	prej'u dice*
clev is*	ar mis tice*	pa ral'y sis	cow ard ice*
trel lis*	el lip'sis	in'ter stice	den ti frice
der vis*	lie'o rice	ap pren'tice	ne crop'o lis
gra tis*	gen e sis	neck'lance	me trop o lis
the sis	or i fice*	av a rice*	pa ren the sis

*Lesson 308.*

cy, zy, or sy?

co'sy*	i'cy*	pros'y	dai'sy
cra zy	doz y	ra cy	sau cy
nois y	jui cy*	flim sy*	po sy
spi cy*	ma zy	la zy	diz zy
tan sy	tip sy	drow sy*	ros y*
ha zy*	gyp sy*	flee cy*	pan sy



*Lesson 309.*

al or el?

[Find the meaning of these words.]

du'cal	flo'ral*	chis'el	le'gal
ru ral*	cam el	vas sal	na val*
vow el	pan el	dow el*	fu el
plu ral	ver bal*	spous al	ri val*
fru gal*	chap el*	na sal*	o pal
jew el*	dor sal	nick el	re gal

*Lesson 310.*

o'val*	new'el	pet'al*	gru'el
trow el	tri al	grav el	mi tral*
pa pal	di al*	roy al	e qual
of fal*	can cel	chan cel*	cru el
tid al	mor al*	spec tral	cen tral*
vi al	cor al*	as tral	gim bal

*Lesson 311.*[In the following words in *el*, the *e* is silent.]

wea'sel	rav'el*	ha'zel	tog'gel
tea sel	grov el*	man tel	shriv el*
ea sel*	scov el	mus sel*	be tel
driv el	na vel	ous el*	swin gel
sniv el	chat tel*	shov el	mis pick el
swiv el*	barb el	shek el*	man'gel wur'zel*

*Lesson 312.*

ety or ity?

[Consult the dictionary for meaning and pronunciation.]

qual i ty	lo cal i ty*	fa cil i ty*
pi e ty*	an nu i ty*	vi cin i ty*
gay e ty	hu mil i ty*	com mod i ty
u til i ty*	stu pid i ty	com mu ni ty*
ce leb ri ty	sa ti e ty*	so bri e ty
ur ban i ty*	grav i ty	no to ri e ty



*Lesson 313.*

ary, ery, or ory?

ar'mo ry\*  
liv er y\*  
ro ta ry\*  
prud er y  
bound a ry\*  
mock er y

con'tra ry\*  
fi er y\*  
gloss a ry  
drudg er y\*  
sa vor y  
dra per y

beg'gar y\*  
quack er y\*  
i vo ry\*  
fin er y  
ple na ry  
coll ier y

*Lesson 314.*

chan'cer y  
brib er y\*  
vo ta ry\*  
knav er y  
crock er y\*  
de liv'er y\*

sec're ta ry\*  
di rect'o ry  
lit'er a ry\*  
ar bi tra ry  
per emp to ry\*  
dil a to ry\*

hon'or a ry  
sem i na ry\*  
com pul'so ry  
chi can er y\*  
per fum er y  
stat'u a ry

*Lesson 315.*

eed or ede?

eel, eal, or ile?

a greed'\*  
con cede  
im pede\*  
ex ceed  
pre cede\*  
suc ceed  
ac cede

pro ceed'\*  
se cede  
re cede  
de creed\*  
stam pede\*  
su per sede'  
in ter cede\*

an Neal'  
re peal\*  
re veal\*  
bas tile  
un seal  
kneel'ing  
piece meal

con ceal'  
ap peal\*  
gen teel  
con geal  
wheel'ing  
steel yard  
deal ing

*Lesson 316.*

ant or ent?

ement or iment?

pur su'ant  
in dul gent\*  
in dig nant\*  
de pend ent  
con'ver sant  
in ces'sant\*

tran scend'ent  
pro fi cient\*  
rec're ant  
el e gant  
ad a mant  
in ci dent

ve'he ment\*  
com pli ment  
al i ment  
el e ment  
nu tri ment\*  
ex per'i ment\*

ten'e ment  
ru di ment  
sed i ment\*  
im ple ment\*  
det ri ment\*  
sup ple ment



*Lesson 317.*

cing or sing?

plac'ing  
bra cing\*  
chas ing  
fen cing\*  
grac ing  
danc ing

pier'cing\*  
rins ing\*  
glan cing\*  
tra cing\*  
spic ing  
cas ing\*

guess'ing  
la cing  
spac ing  
leas ing\*  
pars ing  
for cing

ceas'ing\*  
splic ing  
curs ing  
pric ing\*  
teas ing  
clos ing

*Lesson 318.*

slic'ing  
flounc ing\*  
boun cing  
prais ing  
fleec ing\*  
gloss ing  
pranc ing\*

e ras'ing  
em bra cing  
en ti cing\*  
de bas ing\*  
con vin cing\*  
com menc ing  
in dors ing

con dens'ing\*  
di vorc ing  
dis burs ing\*  
dis pos ing  
dis grac ing\*  
re vers ing  
de nounc ing\*

*Lesson 319.*

dis pens'ing  
im pos ing\*  
con vers ing  
ad vanc ing  
dis cuss ing\*  
de fa cing\*  
men'a cing\*

re hears'ing  
trav'ers ing\*  
pro duc'ing\*  
im mers ing  
ad vis ing  
pro noun cing  
sur pass ing\*

re duc'ing\*  
dis guis ing  
dis pers ing\*  
sur pris ing\*  
re joi cing  
prom'is ing  
no tic ing

*Lesson 320.*

ance, ence, or ense?

nui'sance  
clear ance  
prev a lence\*  
venge ance  
sub stance\*  
griev ance\*

in'flu ence\*  
sem blance  
in no cence\*  
non sense  
ut ter ance\*  
in cense

ex pense\*  
fi nance\*  
pre pense  
con ven'ience\*  
ro mance'  
am'bu lance\*

sen'tence  
dis tance  
in stance  
dif fi dence  
re mit'tance  
de pend ence



*Lesson 321.***Drill in Pronunciation.**

[According to Webster, the first eight words in this lesson are the only ones which change **th** to **th** in the plural. Some other words change to **th** on taking an additional termination, or changing from a noun or adj. to a verb.]

bäth	bäths	bāthe	soothe
clōth	clōths	clōthe	swāthe
mouth	mouths	mouth	be queath'
wreath	wreaths	wreathe	be neath
läth	läths	läth	lāthe
oath	oaths	sheath	sheathe
path	paths	brěath	brēathe
moth	moths	loath	loathe

*Lesson 322.***eh=k.**

[Find in the dictionary the meaning of the following words.]

ache*	cha'os*	ech'o	stom'ach
chasm*	chem ist	ep och*	pi broch
chyme*	cho ral	o cher	schol ar*
chyle	chris ten	cho rus	schoon er
chrome	chlo ral	chro mo	sched ule*
conch*	chlo rine	chron ic*	pas chal
scheme	chlo ride	mon arch	strych nine*

*Lesson 323.***eh=k.**

eu'chre	dis'tich	pa'tri arch	anch'or age*
li chen*	or chis*	mach i nate	cat e chism
tro che	chol er	bac cha nal	al che mist
tro chee	cho roid	lach ry mal*	lach ry mose
ar chives*	chrom ite	cat e chise	cham o mile*
te trarch	chrom ate	anch o ret	sac cha rine*
mech lin*	chol e ra*	an arch y	harp si chord*



*Lesson 324.*

eh=k.

[Find in the dictionary the meaning of the following words.]

ar'chi val	chem'ic al*	hem'i stich	al'che my*
ar chi tect*	tech nic al*	chris ten dom	char ac ter*
ar chi trave	chem is try*	Mich ael mas	mech an ism*
chor is ter	hep tarch y	or ches tra*	bron chi al
bron chi a	sep ul cher*	synch ro nism	chron i cle*

*Lesson 325.*

eh=k.

x=z.

qu=kw.

scho las'tic*	beaux	quiz	quaff
chro mat ic	xe'bec*	quip	quell*
chi me ra*	xan thic	quid	quest*
cha ot ic	xy lite	quilt	quire
arch an gel*	xy lo graph	quick*	quaint*
me chan ic*	xy lo phone	quack*	quirk

*Lesson 326.*

q=kw.

se'quel*	ban'quet*	qui'nine	in quire'
que ry	squā lor	quon dam	ac quire*
qua ver	que rist	quo ta*	es quire
quo rum*	se quence*	quo tient*	re quest
quib ble*	con quest	fre quent	be quest*
squab ble*	in quest	re quire'	quad roon

*Lesson 327.*

ance or ence?

fra'grance	con'se quence*	re luc'tance*	con'fi dence*
pit tance*	el o quence*	re sist ance*	au di ence*
prom i nence*	ig no rance	re mit'tance	em i nence*
hin der ance	per form'ance*	ex pe ri ence	main te nance
prov i dence	im por tance	in tel li gence	co in'ci dence



*Lesson 328.***Tools.**

nail	shears	saw	ham'mer
file	brace	gauge	chis el
plane	bit	gim'let	lev el
gouge	vise	for ceps	joint er
wrench	punch	pinch ers	draw-knife
screw	square	mal let	spoke shave
plumb	drill	hatch et	au ger

*Lesson 329.***Terms Used by Builders and Carpenters.**

[Find out what they mean. You will find pictures of many of them in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as well as definitions of all.]

scroll	groin	bridg'ing	ten'on
scarf	groove	king-post	dove tail
bond	tongue	bind er	mold ing
clamp	plow	shoul der	cham fer
brace	cleat	cross-piece	wall-plate
notch	new'el	pan el	hip roof
joint	dow el	bev el	pur lin
joist	rab bet	re bate'	brack et
span	gird er	mor'tise	mi ter

*Lesson 330.***Terms Used by Machinists.**

[Find out what they mean. See Webster.]

slot	cog	le'ver	ec cen'tric
cam	crank	pit man	mi'ter-wheel
box	crane	bab bitt	driv ing-wheel
shaft	flange	gud geon	spur-wheel
rod	man'drel	col lar	coup ling
valve	jour nal	pin ion	gov ern or
chuck	ratch et	piv ot	steam-gauge
clutch	pis ton	guide-bars	con nect'ing-rod



*Lesson 331.***Abbreviations—States.**

The abbreviations of the States and Territories are here given as they are now regulated by the "United States Official Postal Guide." The similarity of the abbreviations Cal., Col.; Ia., Io.; Neb., Nev., etc., has been the cause of much confusion.

Al a ba'ma, <i>Ala.</i>	Lou i si a'na, <i>La.</i>
Ar'kan sas, <sup>1</sup> <i>Ark.</i>	Maine, <i>Me.</i>
Cal i for'ni a, <i>Cal.</i>	Mar'y land, <i>Md.</i>
Col o ra'do, <i>Colo.</i>	Mas sa chu'- setts, <i>Mass.</i>
Con nec'ti cut, <i>Conn.</i>	Mich'i gan, <i>Mich.</i>
Del'a ware, <i>Del.</i>	Min ne so'ta, <i>Minn.</i>
Flor'i da, <i>Fla.</i>	Mis sis sip'pi, <i>Miss.</i>
Geor'gi a, <i>Ga.</i>	Mis sou'ri, <i>Mo.</i>
Il li nois', <i>Ill.</i>	Ne bras'ka, <i>Nebr.</i>
In di an'a, <i>Ind.</i>	Ne va'da, <i>Nev.</i>
I'o wa, <i>Iowa.</i>	New Hamp'- shire, <i>N. H.</i>
Kan'sas, <i>Kans.</i>	New Jer'sey, <i>N. J.</i>
Ken tuck'y, <i>Ky.</i>	New York, <i>N. Y.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The State Legislature has made Ar'kan saw the legal pronunciation.



*Lesson 332.***Abbreviations—States.**

The abbreviations of the States and Territories are here given as they are now regulated by the "United States Official Postal Guide."

North Car o- li'na,	<i>N. C.</i>	Ten nes see',	<i>Tenn.</i>
O hi'o,	<i>Ohio.</i>	Tex'as,	<i>Tex.</i>
Or'e gon,	<i>Oreg.</i>	Ver mont',	<i>Vt.</i>
Penn syl va'- ni a,	<i>Pa.</i>	Vir gin'i a,	<i>Va.</i>
Rhode Isl'and,	<i>R. I.</i>	West Vir gin'i a,	<i>W. Va.</i>
South Car o- li'na,	<i>S. C.</i>	Wis con'sin,	<i>Wis.</i>

United States, *U. S.*

District of Columbia, *D. C.*

**Abbreviations—Territories.**

A las'ka,	<i>Alaska.</i>	Mon ta'na,	<i>Mont.</i>
Ar i zo'na,	<i>Ariz.</i>	New Mex'i co,	<i>N. Mex.</i>
Da ko'ta,	<i>Dak.</i>	U'tah,	<i>Utah.</i>
I'da ho,	<i>Idaho.</i>	Wash'ing ton,	<i>Wash.</i>
In'dian,	<i>Ind. T.</i>	Wy o'ming,	<i>Wyo.</i>



*Lesson 333.*

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

(I, eye, aye) never nursed a (deer, dear) gazelle,  
(Too, to, two) glad me (with, withe) its soft black (aye,  
eye, I),

(But, butt) when it came (to, too, two) (know, no) me well  
And love me, it was sure (to, too, two) (dye, die).—*Moore.*

Ah! who can say, however (fair, fare) his view,  
(Threw, through) what sad (scene, seen, seine)s his path  
may (lye, lie).—*Kirke White.*

(Sew, so, sow) (sole, soul) (by, bye, buy) (soul, sole), as  
(side, sighed) (buy, bye, by) (sighed, side), we sit.

Words are the (soul, sole)'s ambassadors who go  
Abroad upon her errands (too, to, two), and fro;  
They are those (aerie, airy) (keys, quays) that ope and (rest,  
wrest)

Sometimes the (lochs, locks) and hinges of the breast.  
—*Jas. Howell.*

And (ore, oar, o'er) the (plain, plane)s her (pearl, purl)y  
(mantel, mantle) (throe, throw)s.—*Tasso.*

I feel the rush of (waive, wave)s that round me rise,  
The tossing of my boat upon the (see, sea);  
Few sunbeams linger (in, inn) the stormy skies,  
And youth's bright shore is (lesson, lessen)ing on the  
(lee, lea).—*Bayard Taylor.*

(Owe, O) (their, there)'s nothing on earth half (sow, sew,  
so) (holy, wholly),

As the innocent (heart, hart) of a child,  
They are (idyl, idol, idle)s of (hart, heart)s and of house-  
holds,

They are angels of God (inn, in) disguise;  
His sunlight still sleeps in (there, their) tresses,  
His glory still gleams in (their, there) (eye, I, aye)s.  
—*Dickinson.*



*Lesson 334.*

Each of the following word forms is pronounced in two ways. Each has, also, two or more meanings. Write each word in a sentence with its proper meaning, according to the following

**Model:** bow (bō). I like to play with a *bow* and arrow.

bow (bou). { The boy made a polite *bow*.  
I stood on the *bow* of a ship.

bow	wound	gill	are	diffuse
mow	tear	close	incense	perfume
row	lead	grease	produce	protest
sow	bass	house	entrance	proceeds
read	slough	use	convert	detail
wind	rise	mouse	contract	retail

*Lesson 335.*

august	refuse	convoy	descant
compact	abuse	affix	contest
collect	surname	suffix	insult
instinct	confine	cement	record
rebel	conjure	comment	escort
excuse	defile	absent	frequent

*Lesson 336.*

present	subject	converse	compress
object	extract	compound	impress
desert	abstract	contrast	permit
import	convict	ferment	transfer
export	conflict	accent	concert
transport	conduct	progress	prefix

*Lesson 337.*

increase	consort	foretaste	upstart
perfect	augment	inlay	interdict
survey	discount	prelude	overthrow
commune	digest	presage	overflow
torment	essay	undress	interchange



*Lesson 338.*

[Find in the dictionary the proper division of these words into syllables, and their pronunciation, and write them so divided.]

obsolete*	jubilee	omelet	terrific*
onerous	treacherous*	luxuriant*	mischievous
laudanum	solemnize	animate	hesitate*
sufficient*	chaotic	fricassee	masquerade
officiate	demagogue*	separate*	statistics
idiocy	exclusive*	despondent	machinery*

*Lesson 339.*

nominate	chorister	pecuniary*	competitive
malaria*	magician	municipal*	sovereign
indicate*	epidemic*	neuralgia	poignancy
expedient*	necessary	subsequent*	candidate*
hydraulics	catechism	mechanical	chloroform
lacerate	dissipate*	exaggerate*	impanel

*Lesson 340.*

dissimilar*	phosphorus	anthracite	apparel
paradise	acquiesce*	regatta	hemorrhage*
satellite	parliament	embarrass*	retrospect
catastrophe*	narrative*	quadruped*	corporal
miscellaneous*	scoundrel	sacrilege	initiate
autograph	restaurant*	enamel	iniquity
rhetoric	patriarch	indebted*	telescope

*Lesson 341.*

academy	avalanche	comedian	solicitude
microscope*	monogram	librarian*	deteriorate
presentiment	retaliate*	affinity	ubiquitous
contaminate*	sophistry	aeronaut*	comparison*
promiscuous*	scientific	miniature*	humiliating
conciliate*	literature*	morocco	menagerie
inaugurate	condescend	warrior	reverie



*Lesson 342.***Drill in pronunciation.**

[Note, especially, accent and vowel sound in final syllable.]

qui'nīne	mar'line	ben'zine	jas'mine*
en gīne*	pur līn	sa līne'	fi brīne
doc trīne	al pīne*	ca nīne*	fe līne*
des tīne	lu pīne*	er'mīne*	fam īne*
vac cīne	cal cīne'	ca se īne	car mīne*
pris tīne	tur'bīne	su pīne'	car bīne*

*Lesson 343.***Names of animals, their young, and flesh.**

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Flesh.
buck	ewe		lamb	mut ton
boar	sow		pig	pork
buck	doe		fawn	ven i son
bull	cow	bul lock	heif er	beef
			calf	veal
roost er	hen	cock er el	pul let	chicken
drake	duck		duck ling	duck
gan der	goose		gos ling	goose

*Lesson 344.***ants or ents?**

[Study the pronunciation and accent from dictionary.]

rem nants*	set tle ments	sac ra ments
aug ments	oc cu pants	com bat ants
gal lants	stim u lants	mon u ments*
va grants	doc u ments*	prot est ants
ac ci dents*	or na ments	res i dents*
in fants	lit i gants	de scend ants*
em i grants*	mis cre ants*	de lin quents*
de fend ants*	gov ern ments	op po nents
ac count ants	im prove ments	in gre di ents
in solv ents	as sist ants	re cip i ents



*Lesson 345.***Cities and Towns in California.**

[Can you find them and tell where they are?]

Chī'eo	Ä lä me'da	Ne vä'da	Mā rÿş'ville
Nä'pä	Hāy'wards	Stöck'ton	Los Äng'ël'ës
Sō nō'ma	Bērke'lēy	Vallejo <sup>2</sup>	Rēd Blūff
Clō'ver dāle	Sān Jō sé <sup>1</sup>	Bē nic'ī ä (nish')	Tē hā'ma
Pēt a lu'ma	Sān'tä Clä'rä	Fāir'fiēld	Shäs'ta
Ōak'land	Grāss Vāl'ley	Dix'on	St. He lē'na

*Lesson 346.*

Mōn te rey	Fōl'sōm	Y rē'ka (Wī)	Sān Dī e'gō
Pä'jä ro <sup>3</sup>	Čōl'fäx	Wēa'ver ville	Sān'ta Bār'ba ra
Höll'is ter	San An dreas <sup>4</sup>	Čä lis tō'ga	Sān'ta Čruz
Plä'çer ville	Jäck son	Sān'tä Rō'şä	Dow'nie ville
Ō'rō ville	Sō nō'ra	Gil'roy	Měn dō cī'no
Au būrn	Mä rī pō'sa	Sa lī'nas	Eū rē'ka

*Lesson 347.*

Woōd'land	Brook'lÿn	Gält	Sān Rā fä'ël'
Su i sūn'	Mar tī'něz	Yü'bä Čit'y	Črēs'çent Čit'y
Ar eā'ta	Vī sā'li a	Mō dēs'tō	Sān Bēr nār dī'nō
Trin'ī dād	Ů kī'äh	Mēr çed'	Sān Lu is' Ō bis'pō
Frēs'nō	Al tu'ras	Pes eä de'ro	Sān Bue nā vën tu'rä <sup>5</sup>
Lāke'port	Su'san ville	Tem'es cal	Hēaldş'bûrg
Vä'eä ville	Quīn cÿ	Bā'kers fiēld	Wīl'mīng ton

*Lesson 348.***On the Farm.**

hoe	ditch	bug'gy	roll'er
fork	har'row	cra dle	gran a ry
spade	mow er	sick le	har ness
plow	reap er	crow bar	shov el
scythe	head er	mān ger	clev is
trough	thrash er	fur row	cul ti va tor

<sup>1</sup> Hō sā'. <sup>2</sup> Vāl yā'ho. <sup>3</sup> Pāh'hä rō. <sup>4</sup> An dray'äs. <sup>5</sup> Bwā nā vën tōō rā.



*Lesson 349.*

## Birds.

dove	wren	e'mu	wood'cock
teal	auk	ea gle	wid geon
goose	her'on	os trich	e gret
finch	rob in	par rot	buz zard
swan	lin net	plov er	bit tern
thrush	stork	fal con (faw)	sea gull

*Lesson 350.*

## Birds.

i'bis	tou'can	spar'row	o'ri ole
wag tail	tit mouse	swal low	ca na'ry
red bird	par tridge	shel drake	ap'ter yx
black bird	horn bill	cuck oo	king fish er
pen guin	bus tard	grouse	al ba tross
vult ure	mal lard	tur'key	cock a too'

*Lesson 351.*

## e, ck, and que=k.

hav'oc	ac'rid	se'cret	pick'et
mat tock*	scaf fold*	rel ict	pict ure
had dock*	ac me	wick et	tinct ure
ham mock	e dict*	per fect	in sect
cav ern*	arc tic*	cli max*	pique
dis trict	sar casm*	cri sis*	an tique'*

*Lesson 352.*

## Poultry.

Leg'horns	Games	Dork'ings	<b>Pigeons.</b>
Bräh mas	Ja'vas	Wy an dottes'	tum'bler
Co chins	Ham burghs	<b>Ducks.</b>	fan tail
Hou dans'	Ply mouth Rocks	Rou en'	pout er
Lang'shans	Span ish	Pe kin'	Ant werp
Ban tams	Pöl ish	Ayles'bu ry	Scan der oon'



*Lesson 353.***Streets in San Francisco.**

[Find out how many streets in this and the similar lessons are named after distinguished individuals.]

Mar'ket	Bat'ter y	Tay'lor	How'ard
Mont gom'e ry	Haight	Fill'more	Va len'cia
Sut'ter	Hayes	Web'ster	Guer re'ro
Kear'ny	McAl'lis ter	Bu chan'an	Mis'sion
Sans'ome	Ed'dy	Ful'ton	Ev'er ett
Leides'dorff	Golden Gate'	Ger ma'nia	Gough
Gea ry	Du pont'	Haw'thorne	Leav'en worth
Fol'som	Oc ta'vi a	Stei'ner	Polk
Green'wich	Jack'son	Pierce	Scott

*Lesson 354.***Streets in Oakland.**

Ad'e line	Chest'nut	Pe ral'ta	Kirk'ham
Al'ice	Clay	Pop'lar	Lin coln
Broad way'	Fil'bert	San Pa'blo	Mad'i son
Brush	Grove	Ches'ter	Put nam
Cámp'bell	Mag no'lia	Frank lin	Wal lace
Cas tro	Lin'den	Har ri son	Wash ing ton
Cen ter	Myr tle	Jef fer son	Ben ton

*Lesson 355.***Streets in Los Angeles.**

Main	Hill	Flow'er	Ma'ple
Spring	Ol'ive	Pearl	Beau drey
Tem'ple	Hope	Ad'ams	San Pe'dro
Fort	Char i'ty	Wid ow	Fi gue ro'a

**Streets in San Jose.**

San ta Cla'ra	St. James	San Sal'va dor
San Car'los	San Pe'dro	San Fer nan'do
St. John	Em'pire	San An to'ni o



*Lesson 356.*

[Find in the dictionary the proper division of these words into syllables, and their pronunciation, and write them so divided.]

grotesque*	expedite	clergyman*	parody*
occident	annular*	natural*	orthodox
orient	reticule	partiality	asthma*
rhapsody	manuscript*	legislature*	aggregate
wiseacre	ottoman	pedagogue	reticence*
fuchsia	critique	sassafras	attentive*

*Lesson 357.*

cassimere	accordance*	administer	soliloquy
cashmere	ambrosial	deficiency*	advocate*
manslaughter	comparative*	rheumatism	admonish
portmanteau*	alcohol	anarchy*	regalia
annual*	massacre*	alienate	reconnoiter
adventure	especially*	efficacy*	suffocate

*Lesson 358.*

ambulance	ambassador	pictorial*	schedule*
alternate*	panegyric	abeyance	decipher*
accessible	absolute	necessity	cognizant
aptitude*	apothecary	anomalous	yachting
amiable	accurate*	dilemma*	mucilage
consummate	ascetic	cathedral	criticism*
appreciate*	apologue	celestial	stupendous*

*Lesson 359.***Streets in Stockton.**

Weber	Levee	Aurora	Main
Center	Hunter	Park	San Joaquin
Channel	Fremont	Grant	El Dorado
Sutter	Commerce	Beaver	Lafayette
Lindsay	Miner	Otter	Stanislaus
Anderson	American	Sonora	Sacramento



*Lesson 360.*

Verb. Adj.	Noun. Verb. Adj.	Noun.	Noun.	Noun.	Noun.	Noun.
(did) (adorned with)	(doing) (continu- ing to)	(one who)	(state of)	(state of)	(state of)	(collec- tion)

- A employ --ed-----ing----er--ment.  
 B exert ----ed-----ing-----ion.  
 C enjoy----ed-----ing-----ment.  
 D admit ----ed-----ing-----ance.  
 E encamp--ed-----ing-----ment.  
 F paint----ed-----ing----er.  
 G jewel----ed-----er-----ry.  
 H accept--ed-----ing-----ance.

[Copy, and fill the blanks with the proper derivative words.]

A. Henry's —— always —— many men, and —— so many means of securing a market, was always able to find continual —— for them.

B. —— himself to please his audience, he soon —— such an influence over them that he felt well repaid for the ——.

C. She found —— in her children's play, and they —— the pleasure which they saw she was ——.

D. He was —— to the house, but the gentleman —— him soon found he had made a great mistake in giving him ——.

E. The first regiment —— in the valley, the second —— on the hillside, in full view of the —— selected by the first.

F. The —— sold the historical —— he had finished, for a large price, and in a year had —— another which was better.

G. The ——, looking at her —— fingers, loaded with rings, said, "Madam, we do not sell dollar —— here."

H. He —— the nomination, but in his letter of —— he stated that while —— it, he did not surrender his convictions.



*Lesson 361.***Precious Stones.**

pearl	ag'ate	di'a mond	zir'con
o'pal	jas per	em e rald	tour ma line
to paz	gar net	car bun cle	co run'dum
ru by	tur quois	am e thyst	cairn'gorm
o nyx	sap phire	mal a chite	sar do nyx
ber yl	cam e o	car nēl'ian	a qua ma rine'

*Lesson 362.***Offenses and Offenders.**

ar'son	burg'la ry	per'jur y	burg'lar
as sault'	mur der	thief	scoun drel
bat'ter y	trea son	li'ar	vag a bond
big a my	may hem	traï tor	high way man
fel o ny	hom i cide	ruf fian	kid nap er
lar ce ny	su i cide	vil lain	im pos'tor

*Lesson 363.***Diseases.**

croup	fe'vers	pleu'ri sy	ab'scess
mea'sles	ty phus	gan grene	hys ter'ics
a gue	ty phoid	ca tarrh'	diph the ri a
asth ma	bil ious	bron chī'tis	pneu moni a
tu mor	scar let	scrof'u la	neu ral gi a
can cer	ma la'ri al	ver ti go	dys pep si a

*Lesson 364.***Diseases.****Medicines.**

scur'vy	dys'en ter y	rhu'barb	laud'a num
jaun dice	an eu rism	qui nine	par e gor'ic
con sump'tion	pa ral'y sis	cam phor	chlo'ro form
in flu en'za	ep'i lep sy	gen tian	va le'ri an
rheu'ma tism	ap o plex y	strych nine	mag ne si a
vā ri o loid	men in gī'tis	ipe cac	glyc'er ine



*Lesson 365.***Illustration of the Mutation of Words.**

[Many nouns are formed from verbs of Latin origin by a slight change of form and adding the termination *ion*.]

admit	deceive	suspect	abrade
admission	deceit	suspicion	abrasion
remit	deception	expel	convert
remission	receive	expulsion	conversion
permit	receipt	concede	enjoin
permission	reception	concession	injunction

*Lesson 366.***Metals.**

zinc	co'balt	cad'mi um	i'ron (i urn)
tin	bis muth	tung sten	sil ver
gold	plat i num	an ti mo ny	al loys'
lead	ar se nic	bo ron	bronze
cop'per	mer cu ry	sil i con	brass
nick el	ce ri um	so di um	lat'ten

*Lesson 367.***Chemical Elements, Salts, etc.**

ox'y ġen	i'o dine	pot'ash	al'co hol
hy dro ġen	flu or ine	al um	e ther
ni tro ġen	bro mine	cy an'o ġen	chlo ral
o zone	sul phur	am mo ni a	chlo ro form
car bon	phos pho rus	naph'tha	an i line
chlo rine	bo rax	ben zine	bi tu'men

*Lesson 368.***Acids, Compounds, etc.**

ni'tric	car bon'ic	prus'sic	bro'mide
flu or'ic	a cet'ic	ox ide	ni trate
sul phūr ic	cy an ic	sul phide	sul'phate
ox al ic	ben zo ic	chlo ride	phos phate
car bol ic	mu ri at'ic	i o dide	ac e tate



*Lesson 369.***Market Report.**

Butter.....	25@27c	Bacon, Eastern.....	17@18c
Eggs, hens' .....	35@40c	Ham, Cal. ....	16@17c
Eggs, ducks'.....	37@42c	Ham, Eastern .....	20@21c
Cheese .....	18@22c	Onions, $\text{℥}$ lb. ....	2@3c
Cheese, cream .....	25@28c	Cabbages, each .....	9@15c
Lard, $\text{℥}$ lb. ....	15@16c	Cauliflowers, each .....	7@10c
Honey, comb.....	11@13c	Radishes, $\text{℥}$ doz.....	13@15c
Honey, strained.....	8@9c	Peppers, $\text{℥}$ doz.....	8@10c
Bacon, Cal.....	13@14c	Mushrooms, $\text{℥}$ doz.....	15@18c

*Lesson 370.*

Hens, $\text{℥}$ doz. ....	\$5.50@6.00	Canvas-back ducks .....	\$4.50@5.00
Young roosters, $\text{℥}$ doz. ....	\$4.50@5.00	Mallards .....	\$3.00@4.00
Old roosters, $\text{℥}$ doz. ....	\$6@—	Teal .....	\$1.25@1.50
Broilers.....	\$3@4.50	Lemons.....	\$6.75
Turkeys, dressed, $\text{℥}$ lb.....	16@18c	Limes.....	\$9.00
Turkeys, live, $\text{℥}$ lb. ....	14@15c	Bananas, $\text{℥}$ bunch.....	\$2.50@3.00
Geese, $\text{℥}$ pair.....	\$2@2.50	Pineapples, $\text{℥}$ doz.....	\$4.00@5.00
Ducks, $\text{℥}$ pair.....	75c@\$1.00	Oranges, $\text{℥}$ 100.....	\$2.00@3.00
Quail, $\text{℥}$ doz. ....	\$1.50	Cranberries, $\text{℥}$ bbl. ....	\$10

*Lesson 371.***Stock Report.**

Central Pacific,  $38\frac{1}{4}$ ; Burlington,  $131\frac{5}{8}$ ; Rio Grande, 15; Northern Pacific,  $23\frac{7}{8}$ , preferred,  $55\frac{1}{8}$ ; Northwestern,  $105\frac{3}{8}$ ; New York Central,  $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; Oregon Navigation, 95; Transcontinental,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ ; Pacific Mail,  $49\frac{3}{8}$ ; Panama, 98; Rock Island,  $25\frac{1}{8}$ ; St. Louis and San Francisco, 18; St. Paul and Omaha,  $36\frac{1}{4}$ ; Texas Pacific,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ ; Union Pacific,  $45\frac{1}{8}$ ; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 119; Western Union,  $63\frac{3}{8}$ .

*Lesson 372.***Vehicles.**

[Find pronunciation in the dictionary.]

brett	lan dau	char i ot	cab ri o let
cab	ba rouché	clar ence	rock a way
gig	ber lin	dog cart	skel e ton
coach	britz ska	glad stone	vic to ri a
chaise	bug gy	jump seat	wag on ette
cou pe	ca lash	stan hope	pal an quin



*Lesson 373.*

able or ible?

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation.]

ar a ble	pos si ble	tang i ble	hor ri ble
au di ble	suit a ble	fus i ble	flex i ble
ca pa ble	prob a ble	sal a ble	laugh a ble
ed i ble	vis i ble	ter ri ble	cred i ble
cur a ble	teach a ble	port a ble	cul pa ble

*Lesson 374.*

feas i ble	e qua ble	cred it a ble	per cep ti ble
tax a ble	cru ci ble	hon or a ble	com pat i ble
for ci ble	not a ble	di gest i ble	for mid a ble
fal li ble	tract a ble	a gree a ble	in del i ble
pass a ble	di vis i ble	prac ti ca ble	con tempt i ble

*Lesson 375.*

com bus ti ble	eq ui ta ble	hos pi ta ble
ad mis si ble	prof it a ble	al low a ble
mis er a ble	rea son a ble	ac count a ble
mem o ra ble	con vert i ble	de struc ti ble
tol er a ble	fa vor a ble	ac cept a ble
re ver si ble	ap pli ca ble	re spect a ble
ven er a ble	de fen si ble	re mark a ble

*Lesson 376.*

ant or ent?

fra'grant*	tor'rent	pli'ant	ver'dant*
fla grant*	claim ant	peas ant*	fer ment
ab sent*	gal lant*	si lent	pi quant
va cant	pay ment	war rant*	fer vent
sol vent	rai ment	cur rent	cur rant
va grant*	ty rant*	pheas ant	dor mant*
ar rant	trench ant	serv ant	ten ant

*Lesson 377.*

cal, cle, or kle?

[Consult the dictionary for meaning and pronunciation.]

cir cle*	tick le	prick le	twink le
crink le	tack le	speck le	sprink le
chuck le	lo cal*	cack le	fick le*
vo cal*	trick le	spark le*	i ci cle
wrink le	truck le	buck le	ver ti cal*
ras cal*	trea cle	freck le	bar na cle*
tink le	rank le	crack le*	whim si cal*

*Lesson 378.*

prac ti cal*	mir a cle	pin na cle*	i ron ic al*
ar ti cle	sur gi cal	po lit ic al	tab er na cle
ve hi cle*	ob sta cle*	chron i cle	he ro ic al
chem ic al	rad i cal*	i den tic al*	the at ric al*
par ti cle*	po et i cal	re cip ro cal*	dra mat ic al
cu ti cle	ven tri cle	fol li cle	drop si cal

*Lesson 379.*

his tor ic al*	fa nat ic al*	nu mer ic al	sar don ic al
ves i cal	clav i cle	spec ta cle*	pi rat ic al
sa tir ic al*	rhe tor ic al	non sens ic al	em pir ic al
or a cle*	cor a cle	man a cle*	in im ic al*
sym bol ic al	hys ter ic al*	gram mat ic al	e quiv o cal*
bin na cle	re cept a cle*	pe ri od ic al	re cip ro cal

*Lesson 380.*

eous or ious?

du'bi ous	lig'ne ous*	im'pi ous	la bo'ri ous
hid e ous*	o di ous*	fer re ous	in ju ri ous
cu ri ous	co pi ous*	de vi ous	in sid i ous*
se ri ous*	va ri ous	court e ous*	vic to ri ous
pre vi ous*	os se ous	spu ri ous*	fas tid i ous
vit re ous	en vi ous*	right eous	il lus tri ous



*Lesson 381.***Names of Boys.**

John	Ralph	Al'bert	Hen'ry
James	Charles	Al fred	Jo seph
George	Ed'ward	Da vid	Lew is
Mark	Ed win	Dan iel	Lou is
Luke	Ar thur	Fran cis	Her bert
Paul	An drew	Frank	Fe lix

*Lesson 382.***Names of Boys.**

Pe'ter	Aa'ron	E li'hu	Ja'cob
Rich ard	Den nis	E li sha	Ru fus
Wal ter	No ah	E li jah	Ste phen
Will iam	Cal vin	Ben'ja min	The o dore
Ja son	Si las	Fred er ick	Tim o thy
Jes se	Ed mund	Fer di nand	Sam u el

*Lesson 383.***Grammar.**

noun*	gen'der*	verb*	mode*
case	mas cu line*	tense	in dic'a tive
num'ber*	fem i nine	pres'ent	sub junc tive
plu ral*	neu ter	per fect	po ten tial
sin gu lar*	ar ti cle	fu ture	im per a tive
per son*	ad verb*	im per'fect	in fin i tive

*Lesson 384.***Grammar.**

ad'jec tive*	prep o si'tion*	plu'per fect	con ju ga'tion
pos i tive	in ter jec tion*	pas'sive*	et y mol o gy
com par'a tive	par'ti ci ple*	tran si tive*	co or'di nate
su per la tive	ger und	ob ject'ive	nom'in a tive
com par i son*	ge rund'ive	de clen sion*	de fin'i tive
con junc tion*	di'a gram*	pos sess ive	cop'u la tive

*Lesson 385.***Spanish Words.**

ranch'o	cor ral'	a do'be	pu eb'lo
cañ on	ri ä'ta	ma dro ña	tor til la(ya)
tu le	ro de o	ran che ro	som bre ro
las so	ar roy o	si es ta	ha çi en'da
pla cêr'	a ras tra	va que ro	man zan i ta
mus'tang	bar ran ca	se rä pe	chap ar ral

*Lesson 386.***Spanish Names of Saints in Common Use in California.**

San.	St.	San.	St.
An dre'äs	An'drew	Lü is' Ō bis'pō	Louis the Bish op
Mi'guel (gël)	Mi chael	Mä te'o	Mat thew
Jō se' (Hō)	Jo seph	Bër nār di'no	Ber nard
Çär'lōs	Charles	Fe li'pe	Phil'ip
Dī e'go	James	Fran çis'co	Fran cis
Joa quīn(Hwa- keen')	Jo'a chim	An tō'nī ō	An tho ny

*Lesson 387.*

Gä brī ěl'	Ga'bri el	Lü is' Rey	Lou is the King
Gre gō'rī o	Greg o ry	Päb'lo	Paul
Jä çin'to (Hä)	Hy a cinth	Pe'dro	Pe'ter
Juān (Hwan)	John	Rä fa ěl'	Rā'pha el
Le än'drō	Le an'der	Fër nän'do	Fer di nand

*Lesson 388.*

Santa.	St.	Santa.	St.
A'na	Anne	Rō'sa	Rose
Bar ba ra	Bar'ba ra	Ÿ nez'	I'nez
Clä rä	Cla ra	Çät ä rī'nä	Cath er ine
Mä rī'a	Ma ry	Mär gä rī tä	Mar gar et
Pau'la	Pau line'	Lü çī'a	Lu cy



*Lesson 389.*

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

audibly*	inflammable	supremacy	efficacy*
suspicious	inseparable*	conspiracy*	soliloquy
military	intelligible	laudably	sepulchral
indelible*	irrelevant	incessant*	crystallize
infallible*	irascible	criticize*	reconnoissance
indictable	irretrievable*	chrysalis	symmetrical*

*Lesson 390.*

possibility*	aqueous	discernible	legacy*
plausibility*	intersperse*	irreparable*	chronicle
disability	coerce	omnivorous	tyrannize
durability	exonerate*	cadaverous	enamored
auxiliary*	exhilarate	idolatry	enfranchise*
acquiesce*	interrogate	apostasy	excrescence*

*Lesson 391.*

homologous	irresistible*	impalpable	mutilate*
effervesce*	predilection	horoscope	inscrutable
mechanism*	celibacy	witticism	inevitable*
exhalation	pleurisy	alluvial*	neutrality
verify*	parable	anomalous*	optician
ephemeral	orally	available	inertia
immovable*	rebellious*	vacillate	dispersion

*Lesson 392.*

ade or aid?

ale or ail?

block ade'	per vade'*	a vail'	im pale'
brig ade	cru sade	cur tail*	in hale*
de grade*	un paid	as sail	pre vail*
e vade*	up braid*	de tail	re gale*
pa rade	cha rade*	ex hale*	be wail
lem on ade'	ser e nade'	en tail	de rail



*Lesson 393.*

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

autopsy*	abdication	emperor	temerity*
orifice*	savory	empiric	scurrilous
excavation	equestrian*	immolate	ornithology
arable*	pedestrian*	emolument*	ameliorate
demarcation	souvenir	nauseate	implicit*
abnegation	repetition*	pedestal	degradation*

*Lesson 394.*

mendacious	affability	inalienable*	pompously.
jubilant	certificate	impassable	intercessor*
paramount*	habiliments	adjudicate	notorious
impolitic*	ravenous*	discriminate*	indiscretion
constituent*	indissoluble*	defendant	debilitate
depreciation*	indefensible	sublimity*	innovation

*Lesson 395.*

municipal*	miscellaneous	participate*	auriferous
refrigerate	pusillanimous	dissension*	symbolical
invalidate	rendezvous	condescension*	agrarian
fanaticism*	maneuver*	calendar	Teutonic
refutable	vacuity	talisman	delicious
inexpressible*	denouement	connivance*	assignee
meritorious*	inquisitive*	anodyne	cauterize

*Lesson 396.*

apostrophe	defalcation*	prodigies	extraneous
facsimile	exaggerate*	peculiarly	ingratiate
exemplary	egotism	infinity	pecuniary*
aborigines	apprentice	monopoly*	dispensary
apothegm	domicile*	panacea	intimidate*
demagogue*	remittance*	meridian	incendiary
catacombs	analogous	obsequious*	obeisance



*Lesson 397.***x=ks.**

ex cite'*	ex pose'	ex tend'*	ex ceed'
ex claim*	ex pound	ex tinct*	ex cel*
ex clude*	ex press	ex tol*	ex cept (ek)
ex cuse	ex punge	ex tort	ex cerpt
ex plore*	ex purge	ex tract*	ex cess
ex port	ex scind	ex treme	ex change*

*Lesson 398.***x=gz, gs.**

[X generally has this sound when the following syllable begins with an accented vowel, and sometimes in the derivatives of such words, though the vowel immediately following is not accented.]

ex alt'*	ex hort'	ex ot'ic*	ex hib'it*
ex act*	ex ude	ex ist ence*	ex ac tion
ex empt*	ex ult*	ex act ing	ex em plar
ex ert	ex act ly	ex ult ant	ex hort er
ex ist*	ex emp tion	ex er tion*	ex ist ent

*Lesson 399.*

ex ag'ger ate*	ex em'pli fy	ex hor ta'tion*	ex alt'ed
ex al ta'tion	ex hib it or	ex or'bi tance*	ex am ine
ex'em pla ry*	ex hil a rant	ex or bi tant	ex ult ing*
ex am'in er	ex ha la'tion*	ex or di um	ex haust ive
ex as per ate	ex hi bi tion	ex u ber ant*	ex on er ate*
ex ec u tor*	ex hil'a rate	ex ul ta'tion	ex ec u tive

*Lesson 400.*

[Final consonant changed before the addition of **ion**.]

invert	intend	commit	succeed
inversion	intention	commission	succession
divert	subvert	pervert	divide
diversion	subversion	perversion	division
ascend	evade	conclude	avert
ascension	evasion	conclusion	aversion

*Lesson 401.*

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

valedictory	sensibly	ambrosial	inundation*
infectious*	captious*	volubility*	surfeit*
variegated*	inheritance	similar	routine
ubiquity	recipient*	chromatic	groveling
propagation	reluctance	aphorism*	discretionary
unfathomable*	voluminous	demonstration	feasibility*

*Lesson 402.*

plagiarism	plebeian	herculean	sinecure*
homogeneous	antidote*	polygamy*	narrative
identity*	oleaginous*	fundamental	vulgarity
stultify*	surreptitious	minimum*	hemorrhage*
quandary*	pugnacious	servitude	pellucid
halcyon	humidity*	erasure	eleemosynary

*Lesson 403.*

malleable*	glossary	maximum*	succulent
felicitate	stoicism	palpitate	vagabond
solecism*	hallucination	usurp	etiquette
nebulous	interstice*	nominal*	erudite*
specialty*	solidity	cyclopedia	erratic*
synonymous	veneer	taciturn*	obituary
sanitary*	fugitive	tautology	chiropodist

*Lesson 404.*

autocrat	adjacent	voluptuous	monomania
cerulean	abstemious	manipulate*	engender*
saccharine*	equanimity	amenity	soporific
lapidary	preponderate*	obesity	veracity*
embrocation*	espionage	emendation	centrifugal
reprimand	oriental*	fraternize*	centripetal
obligatory*	infraction	convivial	stimulus*



*Lesson 405.*

ti, sci, ci, x, xi, s, ch=sh.

cap'tious*	frac'tions	anx'ious	cha rade'*
cau tious*	lus cious*	su mac	mus tache
con scious	pre cious	cha grin'*	che nille
gra cious	spa cious*	chi cane	ma chine
fac tious	spe cious*	cham pagne	nox'ious
frac tious*	vi cious*	cham paign*	ton sure

*Lesson 406.*

cru'cial	am bi'tious	ju di'cial*	sus pi'cious
mar tial*	in fec tious*	ju di cious*	li cen tious
gla cial	te na cious	ca pa cious*	of fi cious
nup tial	fla gi tious*	au da cious	per ni cious
par tial*	fe ro cious	ra pa cious	de li cious
so cial*	nu tri tious*	vex a tious	ma li cious
spe cial	a tro cious	vi va cious*	sa ga cious

*Lesson 407.*

es sen'tial	po ten'tial	se di'tious*	o ce an'ic
com mer cial	sub stan tial*	pre co cious	A si at ic
sol sti tial	pa la tial	fa ce tious*	e ma ci a'tion
pru den tial*	ce les tial	pro pi tious	men su ra'tion
pro vin cial*	in i tial*	lo qua cious	con sci en tious*
im par tial	cre den tial*	fal la cious*	ex pa'ti ate
lux'u ry	nau'se ous	nau'se ate	e nun ci ate*

*Lesson 408.***Arithmetic.**

ad di'tion	mul'ti ple	div'i dend	fac'tor
sub trac tion	pro por'tion	min u end	dis count
di vis ion	per cent age	sub tra hend	in ter est
mul ti pli ca'tion	re duc tion	nu mer ate	al i quot
frac'tion	quo'tient	no ta'tion	nu me ra tor
dec i mal	di vis'or	re main der	de nom'i na tor



### Word-Building and Word-Analysis.

We have learned the meaning of the terms **prefix** and **suffix**; it is necessary that we now learn why and how they change the meaning of the **root word**.

Many different prefixes and suffixes are in use. Each one has its own distinctive meaning; and the meaning of the **derivative** word is determined by the prefix or suffix of the **root word**.

Some of the prefixes and suffixes are English. Most of them are derived from the Greek and Latin.

In order to obtain a knowledge of our own language *we must have a practical knowledge of the meaning and use of prefixes and suffixes.*

By consulting the tables, it can be seen readily from which language they are derived, and they can also be committed easily to memory, and with great profit.

The Infinitive and Participle constitute the **Verb Roots**, or **Root Words** of verbs. The **Radical** is that part of the root word from which English derivatives are formed, there being sometimes two or more radicals from the same root word or some form of it, thus:

Infinitive, **agere**, *to do*. Radical, **ag**, in **ag**+*ile*.

Participle, **actum**, *doing*. Radical, **act**, in **act**+*ive*, **re**+**act**.

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## I. LATIN ROOTS.

In both Greek and Latin words there are as many syllables as there are separate vowels or diphthongs; as, **a mā're**, **că'de re**, **că'pe re**.

### Verb Roots.

INF.	PART.	RAD.	MEANING.
ăg'e re,	actum	(act, ag) . . . . .	<i>to do, to drive.</i>
cad'e re,	casum	(cad, cas, casu, cid, cide) . . . . .	<i>to fall.</i>
căd'e re,	căsum	(cide, cise) . . . . .	<i>to kill, to cut.</i>
cap'e re,	captum	(cap, capt, ceive, cept, cip, ceit) . . .	<i>to take.</i>



## Verb Roots—Continued.

INF.	PART.	RAD.	MEANING.
ced'e re,	cessum	(ced, cede, ceed, cess) . . . . .	to go, to yield.
cla ma're,	clamatum	(claim, clamat) . . . . .	to call, to cry out.
claud'e re,	clausum	(clud, clus, close) . . . . .	to shut, to close.
cred'e re,	creditum	(cred, credit) . . . . .	to believe.
cŭr're re,	cursum	(curr, curs) . . . . .	to run.
diç'e re,	dictum	(dict) . . . . .	to say.
du'ce re,	ductum	(duc, duct) . . . . .	to lead.
em'e re,	emptum	(empt) . . . . .	to buy, to take.
fă'çe re,	factum	(fac, fact, feas, fect, fic) . . .	to do, to make.
fer're,	latum	(fer, fert, lat) . . . . .	to bear, to carry.
fid'e re,	fisus	(fid) . . . . .	to trust.
flu'e re,	fluxum	(flu, fluct, flux) . . . . .	to flow.
fran'ge re,	fractum	(frang, fract, fring) . . . . .	to break.
fun'de re,	fusum	(fund, fus, found, <i>Fr.</i> fondre) . . . . .	to pour.
gra'di,	gressus	(grad, gress) . . . . .	to step, to walk.
hae re're,	haesum	(her, hes) . . . . .	to stick.
ī're,	itum	(it) . . . . .	to go.
le'ge re,	lectum	(leg, lig, lect) . . . . .	to gather, to read.
lo'qui,	locutus	(loqu, locut) . . . . .	to speak.
lu'de re,	lusum	(lud, lus) . . . . .	to play, to deceive.
mer'ge re,	mersum	(merg, mers) . . . . .	to dip, to plunge.
mi gra're,	migratum	(migr, migrat) . . . . .	to wander, to remove.
mit'te re,	missum	(mit, mis, miss) . . . . .	to send.
plec'te re,	plexum	(plex) . . . . .	to twist.
pli ca're,	plicatum	(plic, plicit, plicat, ple, ply) . . . . .	to fold.
pon'e re,	positum	(pon, posit, post) . . . . .	to place.
scan'de re,	scensum	(scend, scens, scent) . . . . .	to climb.
scrib'e re,	scriptum	(scrib, script) . . . . .	to write.
se ca're,	sectum	(sect) . . . . .	to cut.
se de're	sessum	(sed, sess, sid) . . . . .	to sit.
spic'e re,	spectrum	(spect, spic) . . . . .	to look, to see.
spi ra're,	spiratum	(spir, spirat) . . . . .	to breathe, to blow.
ten'de re,	tensum	(tend, tens, tent) . . . . .	to stretch.
ten e're,	tentum	(ten, tent, tin, tain, <i>Fr.</i> tenir) . . . . .	to hold.
tra'he re,	tractum	(tract) . . . . .	to draw.
trib u'e re,	tributum	(tribut) . . . . .	to allot, to give.
ver'te re,	versum	(vert, vers) . . . . .	to turn.
vi de're,	visum	(vid, vis) . . . . .	to see.
vo ca're,	vocatum	(voc, vocat) . . . . .	to call.



## Noun Roots.

NOUN.		RAD.	MEANING.
al i e'nus,		(alien) .....	another, stranger.
an'i ma,		(anim) .....	life.
an'i mus,		(anim) .....	mind, passion.
an'nus,		(ann, annu, enni) .....	a year.
cap'ut,	capitis	(capit, cipit) .....	the head.
cir'cus,	circulus	(circ, circul) .....	a circle, a little circle.
for'ma,		(form) .....	a shape, a form.
lit'e ra,		(liter) .....	a letter.
ma'nus,		(man, manu, Fr. main) .....	the hand.
or'do,	ordinis	(ordin) .....	order.
pars,	partis	(part) .....	a part.
tem'pus,	temporis	(tempor) .....	time.
ver'bum,		(verb) .....	a word.
vox,	vocis	(voc) .....	the voice.

## Adjective Roots.

ADJ.		RAD.	MEANING.
ae'quus,		(equ, equal, iqu) .....	equal, just.
be'ne ( <i>adv.</i> ),		(bene) .....	well.
dig'nus,		(dign) .....	worthy.
fer'til is,		(fertil) ..	bearing, fruitful.
fe'lix,	felicis	(felic) .....	happy.
fi'del is,		(fidel) .....	trusty.
grat'us,		(grat) .....	thankful, pleasing.
mag'nus,		(magn) .....	great.
ma'jor,		(maj) .....	greater.
po'tens,	potentis	(potent) .....	powerful.

## II. LATIN PREFIXES.

ab (or abs)=from.

ad (or a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap,  
ar, as, at)=to.

am (or amb)=around.

ante (*rarely anti*)=before.

bi (or bis)=two, twice.

circum (or circu)=around.

con (or co, cog, col, com, cor)=  
with, together.

contra (or contro, counter)=  
against.

de=down, off, from.

dis (or di, dif)=apart, not, asun-  
der, the opposite of.

ex (or e, ec, ef)=out, from.

extra=beyond.

in (or ig, il, im, ir)=in, into, on—  
in verbs and nouns; not—in  
adj. and nouns.



## Latin Prefixes—Continued.

**inter** (or **intel**)=*between, among.***intra**=*inside of.***intro**=*within, into.***juxta**=*near.***non**=*not.***ob** (or **o**, **oc**, **of**, **op**)=*in front, in the way, against, out.***per** (or **pel**)=*through, thoroughly.***post**=*after, beyond.***pre**=*before, beyond, very.***preter**=*beyond.***pro** (or **pur**, **por**, **pol**)=*for, forth, forward.***re** (or **red**)=*back, anew, again.***retro**=*backward.***se**=*apart, aside.***semi**=*half.***sine** (or **sim**)=*without.***sub** (or **suc**, **suf**, **sug**, **sum**, **sup**, **sus**)=*after, under.***subter** *under, beneath.***super** (*French* **sur**)=*above, over.***trans** (or **tra**)=*through, over, beyond.***ultra**=*beyond.***vice**=*instead of.*

It will be noticed that some of the prefixes have a spelling in parenthesis nearly similar to the original. The original spelling of the prefix would not always accord well with the **root** word, and would either make the derivative difficult to pronounce, or grating to the ear.

If we take the root word **cord** and prefix to it **ad**, it would make it *adcord*, giving it a harsh sound, and making it difficult to pronounce. For this reason the final letter of the prefix is often changed, either to the first letter of the root, or to a letter which harmonizes with it in sound. Thus we would change **ad** to **ac**, making it *accord*. Sometimes the last letter of the prefix is dropped, as **ad**+**scend**, making it *ascend*.

## III. ENGLISH PREFIXES.

**a**=*at, in, on.***be**=*by, to make.***en** (or **em**)=*in, on, to make.***for**=*not, from.***fore**=*before, front.***mis**=*wrong, wrongly, ill.***n**=*not, negative.***off**=*away from, from, out of.***out**=*beyond, out of.***over**=*above.***to**=*the, this.***un**=*not, the reverse.***under**=*beneath.***with**=*against, from.*



## IV. GREEK ROOTS.

The following are the principal Greek roots used in our language for forming derivatives:

a'er, <i>the air.</i>	ma'nia, <i>madness.</i>
ag'ein, ago'gos, <i>to lead.</i>	mel'os, <i>a song.</i>
a'gon, <i>a contest.</i>	me'ter, <i>a mother.</i>
ag'o ra, <i>an assembly.</i>	met'ron, <i>a measure.</i>
an'em os, <i>the wind.</i>	mik'ros, <i>small.</i>
ang'ell ein, <i>to bring tidings.</i>	mo'nos, <i>alone, sole.</i>
ang'ell os, <i>a messenger.</i>	nau'tes, <i>a sailor.</i>
an throp'os, <i>a man.</i>	nom'os, <i>a law.</i>
ar'che, <i>chief, government, beginning.</i>	o'de, <i>a song.</i>
as'tron, <i>a star.</i>	on'o ma, <i>a name.</i>
au'tos, <i>self.</i>	or'nis, or'nith os, <i>a bird.</i>
bal'lein, <i>to cast, to throw.</i>	pais, pai'dos, <i>a child.</i>
bap'tein, <i>to dip, to wash.</i>	pan, <i>all, whole.</i>
ba'ros, <i>weight.</i>	pat'er, <i>a father.</i>
bar'us, <i>heavy.</i>	pa'thos, <i>feeling, suffering.</i>
bi'os, <i>life.</i>	phan'ein, <i>to cause to appear.</i>
chro'nos, <i>time.</i>	phan ta'sia, <i>an idea, an image.</i>
de'mos, <i>the people.</i>	pho'rein, <i>to bear.</i>
der'ma, <i>the skin.</i>	phi'los, <i>a friend, a lover.</i>
en to'ma, <i>an insect.</i>	pho'bos, <i>fear.</i>
et'u mon, <i>true source.</i>	pho'ne, <i>sound.</i>
gam'os, <i>marriage.</i>	phos, <i>light.</i>
ge, <i>the earth.</i>	phren, <i>the mind.</i>
gram'ma, <i>a letter.</i>	phu'sis, <i>nature.</i>
graph'ein, <i>to write.</i>	pol'ein, <i>to sell.</i>
hai'ma, <i>blood.</i>	pol'is, <i>a city.</i>
hod'os, <i>a way.</i>	pol'us, <i>many.</i>
hor'a ma, <i>a sight, a view.</i>	pseu'des, <i>false.</i>
hu'dor, <i>water.</i>	pur, <i>fire.</i>
kal'os, <i>beautiful.</i>	rhe'o, <i>I flow, I speak.</i>
krat'os, <i>government, strength, rule.</i>	skop'ein, <i>to see, to watch.</i>
lith'os, <i>a stone.</i>	stat'os, <i>standing.</i>
log'os, <i>speech, description, science, ratio.</i>	stel'lein, <i>to send.</i>
lu'ein, <i>to loosen.</i>	soph'i a, <i>wisdom.</i>
	steth'os, <i>the breast.</i>
	tak'tos, <i>arranged.</i>
	tau'to, <i>the same.</i>



## Greek Roots—Continued.

tax'is, arrangement.

te'le, at a distance.

teeh'ne, art.

the'os, God.

ther'mos, warm.

tith'e ni, to place, to set.

ton'os, tension, tone.

top'os, a place.

tu'pos, a stamp.

zo'on, an animal.

[U in Greek roots generally changes to y in English derivatives.]

## V. GREEK PREFIXES.

a (or am, an)=without, not.

amphi=around, both.

ana=back, throughout, up.

anti (or ant)=against, opposite.

apo (or ap)=away, out, from.

cata (or cat)=down, against.

dia=through, across.

dis (or di)=two, double.

dys=ill.

ec (or ex)=out of.

en (or em)=in, on.

epi (or ep)=upon, for.

eu (or ev)=well, good.

hemi=half.

hyper=over, beyond.

hypo=under.

meta (or met)=beyond, change.

para (or par)=by the side of.

peri=around.

pro=before.

pros=to.

syn (or sy, syl, sym)=with,  
together.

Our language is made up very largely of derivative words, of which a large number are from comparatively few roots. For instance, from each of the Latin roots

tendere, tensum,

mittere, missum,

tenere, tentum,

videre, visum,

are formed more than one hundred and fifty words. From

capere, captum, ferre, latum, plicare, plicatum,

about two hundred words each. From

ponere, positum,

two hundred and fifty words. From

facere, factum,

over five hundred words. Exercises in the derivation of words from the root forms, by the addition of prefixes and suffixes, are given on pages following 176. They will be found to be among the most attractive and useful lessons of the book.



## VI. LATIN SUFFIXES.

## Noun.

an	ent	} <i>one who (an agent); that which.</i>	{	artis-an	stud-ent
ant	ier†			account-ant	cash-ier
ary	ist			not-ary	botan-ist
ate	ive			mand-ate	operat-ive
eer†	or			cannon-eer	conduct-or
ate	ite	} <i>one who is (one to whom); that which is.</i>	{	potent-ate	favor-ite
ee†	ive			refer-ee	nat-ive
ic*	ice			rust-ic	just-ice
yte*				prosel-yte	
ary	ery	} <i>place where.</i>	{	avi-ary	cemet-ery
ory				arm-ory	
acy	ism*	} <i>act; condition; quality; state.</i>	{	contum-acy	dogmat-ism
age†	ity			anchor-age	lev-ity
ance	ment			continu-ance	judg-ment
ancy	mony			expect-ancy	matri-mony
ate	tude			accur-ate	magni-tude
ence	ty			abs-ence	liber-ty
ency	ure			emerg-ency	verd-ure
ion	y			attent-ion	bigam-y
cle	cule	} <i>diminutives.</i>	{	parti-cle	animal-cule
ule	ette†			pust-ule	cigar-ette
ess†		<i>female.</i>		tigr-ess	
ics*	ic*	<i>the science of</i>		mathemat-ics	arithmet-ic
fice		<i>something done or made.</i>		ori-fice	
ix		<i>feminine</i>		testatr-ix	

The suffixes marked with a \* are of Greek origin. All except yte are often used with Latin roots.

The suffixes marked with a † are found only in words of French-Latin origin.

## Adjective.

ac*	ic*	} <i>being; like; related to; capable of.</i>	{	mani-ac	metall-ic
al	ical*			music-al	histor-ical
an	id			hum-an	turb-id
ar	ile			circul-ar	duct-ile
ant	ine			vigil-ant	alkal-ine
ary	ory			prim-ary	dilat-ory
ent				lat-ent	
ate	ose	} <i>abounding in; having the quality.</i>	{	fortun-ate	verb-ose
ous				popul-ous	



## Adjective—Continued.

able	ible	} <i>that may be.</i>	{	teach-able	ed-ible
ble	ile			solu-ble	text-ile
ive		<i>having power or disposition.</i>		cohes-ive	combat-ive
ferous	}	<i>causing; producing; bearing.</i>	{	coniferous	sudori-fic
fic					
aceous	}	<i>of; having the quality.</i>	{	herb-aceous	cap-acious
acious					
escent		<i>becoming or growing.</i>		arbor-escent	flor-escent

## Verb.

ate	ise*	} <i>to make; to render; to perform</i>	{	navig-ate	advertise
fy	ize*			magnify	patronize

The suffixes marked with a \* are of Greek origin, but often used with Latin roots.

[Select, write, and define.]

Ten adjectives with the suffix **ant**. Ten with **ent**. Ten with **ous**. Ten with **able**. Ten with **ible**. Ten with **ary**. Ten with **al**. Ten with **ate**. Ten with **ar**. Ten verbs with the suffix **ate**. Ten with **fy**. Ten with **ize**. Five words with **ise**.

## VII. ENGLISH SUFFIXES.

ar	yer	} <i>one who (agent).</i>	{	begg-ar	law-yer
ard	ster			dot-ard	spin-ster
er	<i>to make (v.); one who (n.); more (adj.).</i>			low-er	farm-er tall-er
dom	ric	} <i>condition; quality; state.</i>	{	king-dom	bishop-ric
ship	wic			kin-ship	baili-wick
el	kin (Ger. chen)	} <i>diminutives.</i>	{	cocker-el	lamb-kin
let (Fr.)	ling			stream-let	duck-ling
ock				bull-ock	
en	<i>to make; made of.</i>			deep-en	wood-en
fold	<i>a numeral termination.</i>			two-fold	ten-fold
ful	<i>full.</i>			beauti-ful	
ness	}	<i>state; condition; quality.</i>	{	good-ness	
hood				priest-hood	man-hood
ish	<i>quality; somewhat or like.</i>			churl-ish	green-ish

## English Suffixes—Continued.

less	<i>without.</i>	hope-less	
like	} <i>like.</i>	war-like	man-ly
ly			
some	<i>being; full of.</i>	lone-some	frolic-some
teen	<i>ten added.</i>	thir-teen	fif-teen
ty	<i>ten times.</i>	for-ty	nine-ty
ward	<i>against; direction.</i>	to-ward	down-ward
wise	<i>manner.</i>	like-wise	side-wise
y	<i>full of (sometimes a mere adjective termination).</i>		drear-y

[Select, write, and define.]

Ten nouns with the suffix **er**. Ten adjectives. Five adjectives with **some**. Ten adjectives with **en**. Five nouns with **ful**. Five adjectives. Ten nouns with **ness**. Five with **hood**. Ten adjectives with **ish**. Ten words with **ly**. Five adjectives with **y**.

*Lesson 409.*

## Word-Analysis.

In the following exercises, pupils should first give the meaning of the word according to its derivation from the root word and then the meaning which use has assigned to it, if different.

**Model.** A-back—(original meaning) *at* or *toward* the back or rear; backwards.

**EXAMPLE.**—“*Aback* she started.”

Hence, “taken aback” (common use) means suddenly checked or disappointed.

**EXAMPLE.**—“The general was *taken aback* by the news of the defeat of his army.”

[See table of English prefixes, page 171.]

A-back, a-bed, a-blaze, be-calm, be-come, be-daub, be-side, em-body, em-power, en-act, en-able, en-dear, for-bear, for-bid, for-get, for-sake, for-swear, fore-bode, fore-father, fore-lock, fore-see, mis-behave, mis-carry, mis-chance, mis-construe, mis-fit, mis-fortune, n-ever, n-either, n-one, off-set, off-spring, out-break, out-cast, out-grow, out-law, over-charge, over-do, over-flow, to-day, to-morrow, un-able, un-known, un-done, under-ground, under-lie, under-mine, with-draw, with-hold, with-stand.



# Lesson 410.

## Word-Building and Word-Analysis.

Many derivative words have both a prefix and a suffix, and not a few of them have more than one prefix or suffix; as, en + joy + able, joy + ous + ness, ir + re + spons + ibil + ity.

Combine and define the words given below according to the following

### METHOD OF STUDY.

[See pp. 171, 174-5-6 for prefixes and suffixes.]

Rad.,	greg,	flock	} =	con + greg + ate	to make + a flock + together; hence, to come together.
Prefix,	con,	together		or	
Suffix,	ate,	to make		congregate,	

EXAMPLE.—They congregate in the park.

GIVEN.			REQUIRED.	
ROOT WORD.	RADICAL.	MEANING OF ROOT WORD.	MEANING OF.	
grex, gregis	greg	a flock.	se + greg + ate	con + greg + ate
dig'nus,	dign	worthy.	dign + (i)fy	in + dign + ity
cur'rere, cursum	curr, curs	to run.	curr + ent	ours + ory
no'men, nominis	nomen, nomin	a name.	cog + nomen	nomin + al
huma'nus,	human	human.	human + ity	human + ize
monstra're, monstratum	monstr	to show.	de + monstr + ate	

# Lesson 411.

The following words are derived from the root words of Lesson 410. Analyze and define them according to the following

### METHOD OF STUDY.

Congregation or con + greg + ate + ion	{	Rad.,	greg,	flock	} =	The state of + mak-
Prefix,		con,	together	ing + a flock + to-		
Suffix,		ate,	to make	gether; hence, a		
Suffix,		ion,	state of	gathering.		

EXAMPLE.—The congregation slowly left the church.

Congregation	dignified	undignified	inhumanity
occurrence	currency	precursor	accommodation
nominee	demonstrate	remonstrate	remonstrance
nominate	demonstration	nomination	denomination



*Lesson 412.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. In the following lessons the letters in parenthesis are not found in the tables of either Radicals, Prefixes, or Suffixes.]

ROOT WORD.	RADICAL.	MEANING OF ROOT WORD.	DERIVATIVE WORDS.	
mov'ere, motum	mov, mot	to move.	mov+able	com+mot+ion
nat'ura,	natur	nature.	natur+al	natur+al+ize
nu'merus,	numer	a number.	e+numer+ate	numer+ical
opera're, operatus	operat	to work.	operat+ion	co+operat(e)
pand'ere, pansum and passum	pand, pans, pass	to spread.	ex+pand	en+com+pass
pend'ere, pensum	pend, pens	to hang.	pend+ant	ap+pend+age

[Analyze and define the following words from roots above.]

Movement	removal	motive	emotion
naturalization	naturalist	numerous	supernumerary
operative	coöperation	expensive	expansion
dependence	independent	independence	suspension

*Lesson 413.*

[Combine and define. See (1) method of study, p. 177; (2) tables of Latin roots, pp. 168-70; (3) prefixes and suffixes, pp. 171, 174-5-6.]

**Act**+ion, **act**+ive, **ag**+ent, **ag**+ile, trans+**act**, **alien**+ate, in+**alien**+able, **anim**+al, **anim**+al+cule, **anim**+ate, **anim**+ose+ity, **annu**+al, **bi**+**enni**+al, per+**enni**+al, **capit**+al, **capit**+ule+ate, **cad**+ence, con+in+**cide**.

[Analyze and define.]

Transaction, actor, actress, inactive, reaction, alienation, annually, triennial, decapitate, precipitation, decadence, coincidence, casual, casualty.

*Lesson 414.*

[Combine and define.]

De+**cid**(u)+ous, ad+**cid**+ent, **casu**+ist+ry, ob+**cas**+ion, de+**cide**, **fratri**+**cide** (*frater*, a brother), **infanti**+**cide**, con+**cise**, ex+**cise**, ex+**cise**+ion, in+**cise**+or, **cap**+able, ante+**cip**+ate, e+**man**+**cip**+ate, **part**(i)+**cip**+ate, re+**cip**(i)+ent, **capt**+ive, **capt**+ure, de+**ceive**, ad+**cept**+ance, de+**cept**+ion, con+**cept**+ion, in+**cept**+ion, de+**ceit**.

[Analyze and define.]

Incident, homicide, suicide (*sui*, of one's self), precise, precision, decision, decisive, incision, capability, incapable, incipient, conceive, perceive, receive, captivate, captivity, captor, acceptable, exceptionable, intercept, preceptor, receptacle, susceptible, reception, conceit, receipt.



*Lesson 415.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Con + **cede**, pre + **cede**, sub + **ceed**, se + **cede**, ad + **cess**, ad + **cede**, **cess** + **ion**, ad + **cess** + **ible**, ad + **cess** + **ory**, ex + **cess** + **ive**, inter + **cess** + **ion**, pro + **cess**, ad + **claim**, ex + **clamat** + **ion**, con + **clude**, ex + **clude**, con + **clus** + **ion**, ex + **clus** + **ive**, in + **close**, **cred** + **ible**, **dict** + **ate**, ad + **dict**, e + **dict**.

*Lesson 416.*

[Analyze and define.]

Excess, antecedent, proceed, recess, success, successful, succession, exceed, incredible, credibility, disclaim, proclaim, reclaim, claimant, reclaimable, exclaim, acclamation, declamation, declamatory, exclamatory, proclamation, dictator, dictatorial, diction, dictionary, benediction, contradict, predict, include, preclude, exclusion, seclusion, inclosure.

*Lesson 417.*

[Combine and define.]

Con + **duce**, con + **duce** + **ive**, e + **duc** + **ate**, in + **duce**, intro + **duce**, tra(trans) + **duce** + **er**, ab + **duct** + **ion**, **duct** + **ile** + **ity**, con + **duct**, de + **duct**, intro + **duct** + **ion**, pro + **duct**, re + **duct** + **ion**, se + **duct** + **ive**, ex + **empt**, per + **empt** + **ory**, pre + **empt**, re(d) + **empt** + **ion**, **fac** + **ile**, **fac** + **ile** + **ity**, de + **fic** + **it**, ad + **fect** + **ion**, **fact** + **or**, manu + **fact** + **ure**.

*Lesson 418.*

[Analyze and define.]

Deduce, educe, education, inducement, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce, ductile, conductor, deduction, induction, inductive, introductory, production, productive, exemption, prompter, promptness, facilitate, deficiency, deficient, office, official, suffice, affectation, disaffection, confectioner, defec-tion, defective, effective, infection.



*Lesson 419.***Words Variouslly Used.**

[The words on the right of the line indicate the various meanings which the word on the left has acquired by common use. Study the difference in use, and employ them in sentences.]

<b>apt</b>	ready; liable; appropriate.
<b>bad</b>	corrupt; infirm; hurtful; unwholesome; unskillful.
<b>blind</b>	unable to see; dark; obscure; ignorant of.
<b>late</b>	near the end; recent; after the usual time.
<b>poor</b>	needy; barren; inferior; of little value; lean.
<b>pure</b>	genuine; mere; unadulterated; free from stain.
<b>bright</b>	quick to learn; shining; encouraging; illustrious.

Which of the above meanings has the italicized word in each sentence below? Construct similar sentences, using the word in its various meanings. **Model:** You came *late* (after the usual time).

We are very *apt* to find fault without just cause. An *apt* pupil learns quickly. That was a very *apt* quotation.

James has *bad* health. *Bad* provisions often cause sickness. *Bad* men sometimes hold the reins of government. Fine print is *bad* for the eyes. He is a *bad* penman.

The *blind* man fell. Many are *blind* to their own interests. We follow a *blind* trail. This is a *blind* corner.

*Late* in the day they halted at the creek. The harvest will be *late* this year. *Late* events will probably cause a war.

The old man lived in a *poor* house. His son paid a large price for a *poor* farm. Do not forget the *poor*. This is very *poor* bread. See how *poor* the horse is.

*Pure* liquors are very hard to find. His religion was *pure*, and seldom doubted. Many people injure their business by *pure* perversity. His character is *pure*, and commands the respect of all.

See that *bright* light on the hill. The outlook is *brighter* this year. That *bright* boy keeps at the head of his class. Washington is a *bright* example of patriotism.



*Lesson 420.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Ex+fect, ex+fect(u)+al, in+fect+ion, in+fect(i)+ous,  
 per+fect, in+per+fect+ion, in+felic+ity, fert+ile,  
 fert+ile+ity, con+fer, de+fer, dis+fer, dis+fer+ent,  
 in+fer, ob+fer, pre+fer, re+fer, re+fer+ee, sub+fer,  
 trans+fer, con+lat(e), e+lat(e), re+lat(e), trans+  
 lat(e), con+fid(e), con+fid+ent+(i)al, fidel+ity.

*Lesson 421.*

[Analyze and define.]

Infect, perfection, imperfect, felicity, felicitate, fertilize,  
 circumference, conference, deference, difference, inference,  
 preference, preferment, reference, sufferer, transferable,  
 coniferous, fructiferous, collation, dilatory, relation, relative,  
 correlative, superlative, translation, confidant, confident.

*Lesson 422.*

[Combine and define.]

Flu+ent, flu+ency, ad+flu+ence, in+flux, amb+it+  
 ion, in+it+(i)al, sed(se)+it+ion, in+it+(i)ate, in+  
 fringe, in+frang+ible, in+fract+ion, re+fract, re+fund,  
 con+found, fus(e)+ible, fus(e)+ion, con+fus(e), dis+  
 fus(e), ex+fus(e), in+fus(e), re+fus(e), sub+fus(e),  
 trans+fus(e), grad+ate+ion, grad+(u)al, e+gress,  
 pro+gress+ion, retro+gress+ion, dis+gress.

*Lesson 423.*

[Analyze and define.]

Diffidence, perfidy, perfidious, infidel, infidelity, conflu-  
 ence, superfluous, transit, transitory, confusion, diffusive,  
 effusive, infusion, profusion, refusal, suffusion, transfusion,  
 degrade, degradation, ingredient, retrograde, aggression,  
 congressional, digression, progress, transgress, ingress.



*Lesson 424.***Words Variouslly Used.**

[See explanations and directions, Lesson 419.]

<b>dead</b>	lifeless; unspoken; still; heavy; dull; empty.
<b>deep</b>	descending far; dark; intense; low; profound; sound; undisturbed.
<b>clear</b>	bright; distinct; evident; unobstructed; discriminating; free from.
<b>close</b>	confined; tight; oppressive; compact; penurious.
<b>rich</b>	wealthy; fertile; splendid; nutritious; abundant in metal.
<b>sharp</b>	piercing; keen; severe; acid; eager for food.

Latin and Greek are *dead* languages. A wide, *dead* plain lay before them. A *dead*, hollow sound broke the stillness. The little child was *dead*. A *dead* calm prevailed.

He fell in the *deep* pit. Listen to the *deep* tones of the bell. Her dress was of a *deep* blue. His argument was *deep* and masterly. I awoke from a *deep* sleep.

The road was *clear* for the train to proceed. The reason for his conduct was *clear* enough. They are now *clear* of debt. He is a man of remarkably *clear* judgment. What a nice *clear* day. The lady's singing was very *clear*.

How *close* this room is. Boxwood has a very *close* grain. That man has the reputation of being very *close*. The goods were packed in a *close* box. He was kept a *close* prisoner.

River bottoms have generally very *rich* lands. The quartz in that mine is very *rich*. The *rich* man is not always happy. See that *rich* dress. They had an abundance of *rich* food.

How *sharp* that knife is. The wine has a *sharp* taste. A *sharp* cry broke on the air. You seem to have a *sharp* appetite. *Sharp* words sometimes break friendship.



*Lesson 425.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

**Grat**(e)+ful, **grat**(i)+tude, **grat**(u)+ity, **grat**(u)it+ous, **grat**+ify, con+**grat**(ul)+ate, in+**grat**(i)+ate, **leg**+ible, e+**lig**+ible, inter+**lig**+ible, **lect**+ure, con+**lect**, e+**lect**, e+**lect**+or+al, inter+**lect**, se+**lect**, ex+**lect**+ic, ad+**lude**, de+**lude**, e+**lude**, con+**lus**+ion, in+**lus**+ion, pre+**lus**+ive, **magn**+anim+ous, **magn**+ate, **magn**+ify, **magn**+(i)**fic**+ent, e+**man**+cip+ate, e+**merge**.

*Lesson 426.*

[Analyze and define.]

Gratification, congratulation, congratulatory, elegance, diligent, intelligent, lecturer, collection, collective, recollect, election, selection, prelude, allusion, delusion, delusive, magnanimity, magnitude, major, majority, manual, manufacture, manufactory, manuscript, emergency, submerge.

*Lesson 427.*

[Combine and define.]

**Loqu**(ac)+ity, con+**loqu**(i)al, con+**loqu**+y, e+**loqu**+ent, **sol**i+**loqu**+y (*L. solus*, alone), **ventri**+**loqu**+ist (*L. venter*, the stomach), e+**locut**+ion, e+**migr**+ant, in+**migr**+ant, **migr**+ate, ad+**mit**, con+**mit**, e+**mit**, inter+**mit**, ob+**mit**, per+**mit**, re+**mit**, sub+**mit**, **miss**+ion, ad+**miss**+ible, con+**miss**+ion, de+**mis**(e), pre+**mis**(e), pro+**mis**(e), re+**miss**, trans+**miss**+ible.

*Lesson 428.*

[Analyze and define.]

Circumlocution, migration, migratory, emigration, immigration, transmigration, committee, intermittent, remittance, transmit, missionary, admission, commissioner, emissary, intermission, omission, permission, submission, ordinary, extraordinary, subordinate, ordinance.



*Lesson 429.***Words Variouslly Used.**

[See explanation and directions, Lesson 419.]

<b>hard</b>	difficult; solid; unjust; cruel; severe.
<b>good</b>	virtuous; legal; sound; valid; reasonable; suitable; skillful.
<b>great</b>	large in bulk; large in numbers; important; extended in length.
<b>green</b>	unripe; a color; vigorous; unseasoned.
<b>fine</b>	minute; slender; sharp; pure; learned; excellent; nice.
<b>foul</b>	dirty; wicked; unfair; impure; profane.
<b>fair</b>	light; white; clear; favorable; unobstructed; just; plain.

Wagons are made from *hard* wood. The lesson is *hard*. It is *hard* to bear pain. A *hard* winter. He was a *hard* master.

The *good* alone are respected by all. You came in *good* time. I have a *good* title to the property. He is a *good* marksman. That is a *good* location for his business. The apples kept *good* for six months. It was a *good* argument.

A *great* crowd assembled. See that *great* steamship. *Great* events will soon happen. He ran a *great* distance.

The veteran lived to a *green* old age. *Green* wood does not burn freely. The fields are *green*. Do not eat *green* fruit.

Black sand is very *fine*. The razor has a *fine* edge. Carlyle was a *fine* scholar. The ring is made of *fine* gold. Pick up that *fine* needle. Ruskin was a man of *fine* taste.

Use no *foul* language. That was a *foul* murder. The *foul* chimney caught fire. He was the victim of *foul* play.

She has a *fair* complexion. They had a *fair* view of the race. I hope to-morrow will be a *fair* day. The ship sailed along before a *fair* wind. A *fair* arrangement was made between the parties. The boy writes a *fair* hand.



*Lesson 430.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Con + **plex**, per + **plex**, ad + **plic** + abil + ity, ad + **plic** + ate + ion, con + **plic** + ate + ion, du + **plic** + ate (L. duo, two), in + **plic** + ate, sub + **plic** + ate, ex + **plicit**, in + **plicit**, ad + con + **plic**(e), sine + **ple**, sine + **ple** + ify, con + **ply**, con + **pon** + ent, ob + **pon** + ent, **posit** + ion, con + **posit**(e), in + **posit** + ion, ob + **posit**(e), pro + **posit** + ion, con + **pose**, in + **pos**(e), in + **post** + or, ob + **pos**(e), sub + **pos**(e).

*Lesson 431.*

[Analyze and define.]

Complexion, perplexity, applicable, complication, implication, supplication, duplicity, pliable, pliant, pliancy, appliance, compliance, multiply, suppliant, deponent, postpone, postponement, positive, composition, depositary, depository, deposition, interposition, juxtaposition, opposition.

*Lesson 432.*

[Combine and define.]

Ad + **scend** + ency, de + **scend** + ant, con + de + **scend**, tran + **scend**, ad + **scent**, ad + **scrib**(e), de + **scrib**(e), pre + **scrib**(e), pro + **scrib**(e), trans + **scrib**(e), **script** + ure, con + **script** + ion, manu + **script**, pre + **script** + ion, pro + **script** + ion, trans + **script**, **sect**, **sect** + ary + an, **sect** + ion + al, dis + **sect**, in + **sect**(i) + **vor** + ous (L. *vorare*, to feed), inter + **sect**.

*Lesson 433.*

[Analyze and define.]

Preposition, supposition, transposition, composure, exposure, interpose, propose, transpose, ascendant, transcendent, ascension, condescension, circumscribe, inscribe, subscribe, description, inscription, postscript, subscription, section, dissection, insect, intersection, descent, insecticide, interpose.



*Lesson 434.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

**Sed**+ent+ary, **sed**(i)+ment, super+**sede**, ad+**sid**(u)+ous, in+**sid**(i)+ous, pre+**sid**(e), pre+**sid**+ent+cy, re+**sid**(e), re+**sid**(ue), sub+**sid**(e), **sess**+ion, ad+**sess**, **sess**+ion+al, (pos)\*+**sess**, (pos)\*+**sess**+ive, au+**spic**(i)ous, (*L. aris*, a bird), con+**spic**(u)+ous, de+**spic**+able, per+**spic**(u)+ous, sub+**spic**+ion, ad+**spect**, circum+**spect**, ex+**spect**, ex+**pect**(at)+ion.

*Lesson 435.*

[Analyze and define.]

Sedimentary, assiduity, precedent, residence, residuary, subsidiary, assessment, assessor, possession, prepossess, conspicuity, perspicuity, suspicious, circumspection, inspector, inspection, prospect, prospectus, respectable, retrospect, aspirant, conspiracy, expiring, inspire, perspire.

*Lesson 436.*

[Combine and define.]

In+**spect**, per+**spect**+ive, pro+**spect**+ive, re+**spect**, retro+**spect**+ive, sub+**spect**, ad+**spir**(e), ex+**spir**(e), trans+**spir**(e), re+**spirat**+ion, per+**spirat**+ion, **tend**+ency, ad+**tend**, ex+**tend**, por(pro)+**tend**, pre+**tend**, super+in+**tend**, in+**tens**(e), ob+**tens**+ible, ad+**tent**+ion, in+**tent**, ob+**tent**(at)+ion, **ten**+ant, **ten**(e)+ment.

*Lesson 437.*

[Analyze and define.]

Respire, aspirate, aspiration, conspirator, inspiration, respiratory, attendance, attendant, distend, subtend, superintendence, superintendent, tension, intensify, pretense, attentive, contention, contentious, extent, intention, ostentation, portent, abstinence, continent, impertinent, content.

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\* Po, inseparable prepositional prefix, denoting power or possession.



*Lesson 438.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

**Ten**+ure, **abs**+**tin**+ent, **per**+**tin**+ent, **con**+**tent**, **con**+**tent**(s), **re**+**tent**+ion, **sub** (sus)+**ten**+ance, **ad**+**per**+**tain**, **de**+**tain**, **sub**+**tain**, **tract**+ile, **abs**+**tract**, **ad**+**tract**+ive, **con**+**tract**+ile, **de**+**tract**+ion, **tribut**+ary, **ad**+**tribut**(e), **con**+**tribut**(e), **dis**+**tribut**(e), **re**+**tribut**+ion, **verb**+al+ly, **verb**+ose+ity, **ad**+**vert**, **ad**+**vert**+ise, **anim**+**ad**+**vert**, **a**+**vert**, **con**+**vert**, **dis**+**vert**, **in**+**vert**.

*Lesson 439.*

[Analyze and define.]

Discontent, detention, retentive, contain, entertainment, pertain, tractable, traction, abstraction, attractive, contractor, detract, distract, extraction, protract, retraction, subtraction, contribution, distribution, retributive, verbal, verbose, proverb, inadvertent, advertisement, controvert, pervert.

*Lesson 440.*

[Combine and define.]

**Sub**+**vert**, **ad**+**verse**, **anni**+**vers**+ary, **a**+**verse**, **con**+**vers**+ant, **re**+**vers**+ion, **di**+**vers**+ity, **uni**+**vers**(e) (*L. unis*, one), **uni**+**vers**+ity, **e**+**vid**+ent, **in**+**vid**+ious, **pro**+**vide**, **vis**+ible, **vis**+ion, **ad**+**vis**(e), **re**+**vis**+al, **super**+**vis**+or, **vocat**+ion, **ad**+**vocat**(e), **equi**+**vocat**(e), **in**+**vocat**+ion, **voc**+al, **ad**+**voc**+acy, **in**+**re**+**voc**+able.

*Lesson 441.*

[Analyze and define.]

Adversary, adversity, animadversion, controversy, conversation, diversify, retroversion, reversal, subversion, universal, evidence, provident, visionary, advisable, revision, supervision, convocation, provocation, revocation, vocalist, antecedent, unprecedented, exceed, proceed, precede.



*Lesson 442.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

Trench says: "Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well."

There are very few, if any, perfect synonyms, that is, words absolutely coincident in meaning. Although we use many words interchangeably as synonyms, they have a difference in signification, either inherent, or growing out of their use by writers and speakers. Precision in their use, therefore, is necessary, if we would say *exactly* what we mean. One great cause of inaccuracy of expression is the affectation of wishing to clothe commonplace terms and thoughts in high sounding words; for instance, "We shall soon reside in our new residence," instead of "live in our new house." A person may *reside* in more than one place during the year, but he *lives* in his home, and *residence* often means the city or place of abode.

But beyond this there is the habit of using one word in place of another, which, although similar, can not properly be substituted for it. Who would say "Transport this pin to her," instead of "Take," etc.

- { **bear** does not necessarily imply motion.
- { **bring** denotes motion towards the speaker.
- { **fetch**, motion, first from and then toward the speaker.
- { **carry** denotes motion from.
- { **transport**, heavy articles conveyed between two points.
- { **convey** expresses a point of destination.

[Choose the right word and fill the blank with it.]

Atlas was said by the ancients to —— the world on his shoulders, but did not —— it from its place. "And as she was going to —— it, he called to her and said, '—— me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread.'" The parcel was —— to its destination without trouble. Wheat and hops are —— from California to New York and Liverpool by rail and water.



*Lesson 443.***Words of Greek Derivation.**

[For the literal meaning of the parts, see table of Greek roots and prefixes, pp. 172-3. Also table of Latin suffixes, pp. 174-5. When the meaning can not be determined in this way, consult the dictionary.]

aer ate	dem agogue	ant agon ist	patri arch
aer(i)al	ped agogue	an gel	aster isk ( <i>dim.</i> )
aer o lite	syn agogue	angel ic	aster oid
aer o naut	agon y	arch angel	astr al
aer o stat ion	agon ize	ev angel ist	astro log y
astro nom y	dis aster	dis astr ous	auto c(k)rat

*Lesson 444.*

auto bio graph y	auto graph	auto(maton)	aut(hentic)
para bola	para ble	hyper bole	pro blem
sym bol	em blem	sym bol ical	bapt ism
bapt ize	chron(icle)	chron o log y	syn chron al
chrono meter	ana chron ism	gramma r	gramma rian
gramma tical	ana gram	dia gram	epi gram

*Lesson 445.*

mono gram	pro gram(me)	tele gram	graph ic
bio graph y	cali graph y	geo graph y	litho graph
litho graph y	phono graph	phono graph y	photo graph
photo graph y	tele graph	topo graph y	typo graph y
ex odus(hod)	peri od	meth od	epi(s) ode
syn od	hydr a	hydr ant	hydr(aulic)

*Lesson 446.*

hydro graph y	hydro path y	hydro phob(ia)	hydro stat ics
theo cracy	demo cracy	demo crat	log ic
ana log y	apo log y	cata logue	deca logue
entomo log y	epi logue	etymo log y	eu log y
geo log y	apo logue	minera log y	ornitho log y
phreno log y	zoo log y	tauto log y	techno log y



*Lesson 447.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

- A { **base**, actions or persons morally degraded.  
**vile**, actions or persons morally despicable.  
**mean**, worthy of contempt; selfish.
- B { **belief**, we *believe* things from our own judgment.  
**credit**, we *credit* statements of persons that appear trustworthy.  
**faith**, we have *faith* in the power of God or of individuals.  
**trust**, we put *trust* in others whom we believe worthy of it.
- C { **conviction** is the result of evidence, and is largely involuntary.  
**persuasion** is the result of entreaty or interest, and may not be permanent.
- D { **doctrine** is teaching founded on certain principles.  
**precept** is that which is recommended for practice.  
**principle** lies in the thing itself.

[Choose the proper word, and fill the blank with it.]

A.—Ingratitude is the ———est of crimes. Some descend to ——— practices in order to gain favor. His atrocious conduct shows him to be ———.

B.—The general ——— is that a ghost is a myth, although some ——— the accounts of the appearance of departed spirits. We put our ——— in a higher power, having ——— in the promises made to us.

C.—Men espouse a cause earnestly from a ——— of its justice. We are frequently ——— into a course contrary to our best interests.

D.—Many are willing to die for a ———. Galileo held the ——— of the earth's movement. Certain ——— are laid down to insure wise government.



*Lesson 448.***Words of Greek Derivation.**

[For the literal meaning of the parts, see table of Greek roots and prefixes, pp. 172-3. Also table of Latin suffixes, pp. 174-5. When the meaning can not be determined in this way, consult the dictionary.]

meter	metr ic	anemo meter	baro meter
dia meter	geo metr y	hydro meter	peri meter
sym metr y	thermo meter	mon ad	mono gam y
mono mania	mono pol y	mono tone	mel od y
par od y	an onym ous	met onom y	patr onym ic
pseud onym	syn onym	pan theon	pan egyr ic

*Lesson 449.*

pan orama	pan the ism	path etic	anti path y
a path y	sym path y	phil anthrop y	philo soph y
dia phan ous	phant om	phon ic	eu phon y
sym phon y	phos phorus	photo graph y	phys ic
phys ics	meta phys ics	phys ical	polic e
polic y	poli tics	cosmo pol ite	metro polis

*Lesson 450.*

rheto ric	rheu matism	cata rrh	dia rrhœa
hemo rrhage	kaleido scope	micro scope	tele scope
stetho scope	tact ics	syn tax	taxi derm y
taxi derm ist	techn ical	techn icality	techn o log ist
poly techn ic	pyro techn y	theo log y	apo theo sis
a the ism	en thu siasm	poly the ism	thesis

*Lesson 451.*

ana thema	theme	an(t) titthesis	hypo thesis
paren thesis	syn thesis	tone	ton ic
at tune	bary tone	dia ton ic	in ton ate
in tone	semi tone	en dem ic	epi dem ic
phil anthrop ist	epi dermis	bi gam y	poly gam y
geo metr y	cosmo graph y	cosmo polit an	ana lysis



*Lesson 452.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

- A { **theory** is the fruit of reflection.  
 { **speculation** belongs more to the imagination.
- B { **doubt** expresses an act lying altogether in the mind.  
 { **question**, we question a thing when we express our  
     doubt and demand proof.  
 { **dispute**, when we dispute a belief we argue against it.
- C { **bind** implies an already existing obligation.  
 { **oblige** infers the operation of an external force.  
 { **compel** denotes that the person's will is powerless.  
 { **constrain** may denote internal or external motive.
- D { **blame** simply ascribes a fault to a person.  
 { **censure** is the formal expression of blame by a superior.  
 { **reprove**, personal expression of disapproval of an-  
     other's act.  
 { **condemn** is to pronounce judgment on a grave offense.  
 { **rebuke**, improprieties of behavior demand rebuke.

[Choose the proper word and fill the blank with it.]

A.—There is a wide field for —— in the study of Nature's processes, and many —— have been embraced, only to be overthrown.

B.—Few —— the value of teachers' institutes; still fewer —— it openly, while many —— concerning the best methods of conducting them.

C.—We often feel —— against our judgment to perform acts which we are not really —— to perform. Circumstances —— us to do many things contrary to our inclinations. A man is —— in honor to exert his influence on the side of right.

D.—He was —— by his officer when the —— should have been laid on another. We often —— severely the same acts in those opposed to us which we only —— in our friends. Christ —— Peter for his presumption.















